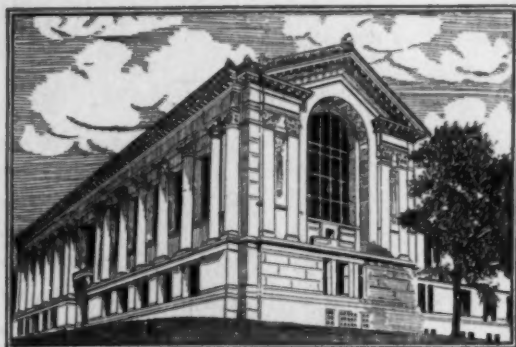


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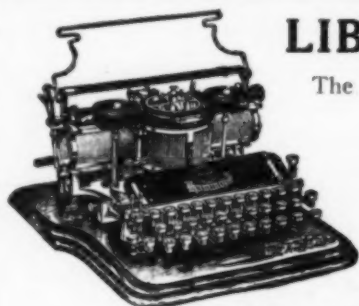
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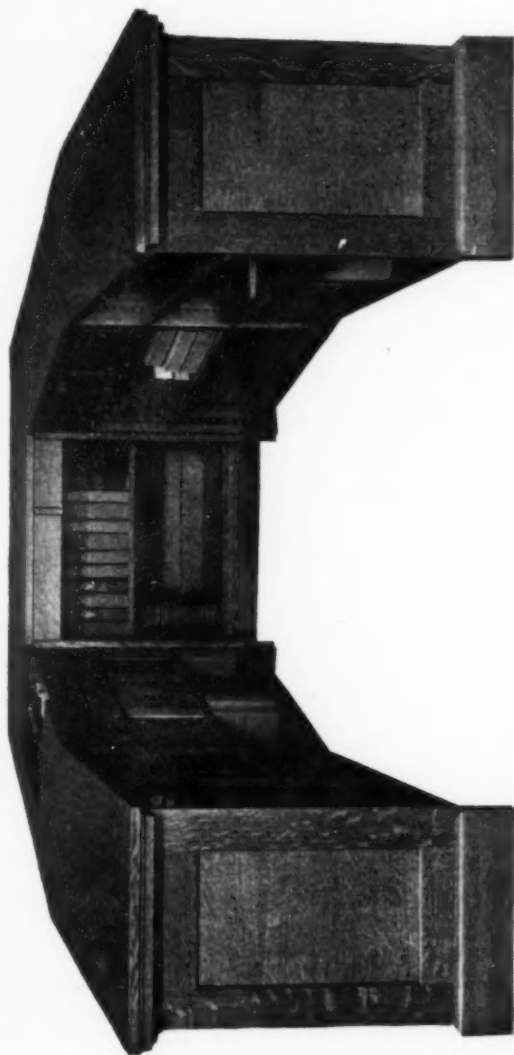
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 40

JULY, 1915

NO. 7

THE Berkeley conference of 1915, the third in California and the fourth on the Pacific coast, will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to participate, for its note of inspiration and uplift. The keynote was struck by President Wellman in an address of wide scope and large vision, which is given as the opening feature of this conference number. The writers of papers had telepathically responded to this in advance, and the plan of presenting papers of general scope at the general sessions and relegating papers of technical bearing chiefly to the sessions of special sections, worked out excellently. Out of a total registry of 750, which was unexpectedly large, two-thirds were in attendance at each of the general sessions, and the special meetings were also well attended, despite the difficulties of location and the counter-attractions of the Fair. Of the four group photographs taken, we present two in this number, that of the A. L. A. visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, furnished by the official photographers, Cardinell Vincent Co., and that of the Eastern party at Riverside, furnished through courtesy of Mr. Daniels—both of them souvenirs precious to the participants and interesting to all library people for permanent preservation. The travel party from the East was the largest in the history of the Association and never was a journey more enjoyed. Pacific hospitality throughout was at high-water mark, and more than this cannot be said. Altogether, this conference, which marked the close of a forty-year period in the history of the Association, will take its place as one of the most noteworthy among the thirty-seven general meetings within that time, and certainly one of the most enjoyable.

In his opening address, President Wellman gave a category of the many and

diverse functions which public libraries in one place or another had assumed, the mere mention of which showed how wide and varied is the field of library work and divagations. It was a pity that only a brief discussion was practicable after Mr. Bowker's address of generalizations on the functions of the library, as the subject is one which may well have ample and detailed consideration in a general session of the Association. The trend of opinion seemed to be that only generalizations were possible, and that each library must be responsive to its environment and the needs of its special community. The library spirit is through and through the spirit of the social settlement, but to undertake the various features of the latter is too much for the library as such, from the viewpoints both of income and of effective administration. On the other hand, no social settlement should be without its library, which may well be a branch of the public library system of the place. In the School Library Section, which had most enthusiastic sessions, there was an interesting discussion of the relations of the public library with school libraries, and though some felt that the latter should be independent of the former, it is probable that library opinion in general is here also in favor of administration of the school libraries by the public library, thus insuring the best professional counsel and oversight for libraries which cannot in themselves expect to employ skilled librarians.

INCREASING attention is rightly being given in library circles to the typographical side of the book as a work of art, and in Vancouver the travel party found to its pleasant surprise a remarkable little collection of book treasures collected by Mr. Douglas, with the purpose indicated in his letter printed elsewhere. How far public

funds may wisely be used for such collections is an open question, but certainly librarians should be prepared to appreciate the fine art of the book and to teach such appreciation to their patrons. The session given to this subject proved informing and interesting, and the papers of Mr. Kent, Mr. Perry, and Mr. Cleland, which will be given in full in the Proceedings, should be studied by all librarians. Mr. Perry's plea for better handling of library bulletins and like publications should not be without its effect, for here the library may teach by example. Another method of pleasantly suggesting the lesson to be learned is by exhibition from time to time of books of fine printing and binding, which can doubtless be borrowed for the purpose if the resources of the local library do not include them.

ONE of the most inspiring features of the conference was Miss Downey's talk on what she called "Pioneering in Utah," where she had added to her experience in library methods more than one new method of her own. Her account of how a whole city was stirred to library enthusiasm by enlisting school children, and, incidentally, their parents, in collecting from city homes accumulated periodicals which would be of service in the rural districts, opened the eyes of those who heard her to possibilities which could be utilized in almost every community where the library finds it possible to undertake the missionary work of supplying smaller libraries, especially in country districts, with needed material. Here is one value of the county library system of which so much was heard in California and in other states of the Far West, and which is likely to be extended to the South, where the county is also the political unit. The county system in California includes many variations. In some places the chief public library, as that in the leading city, is the center for the county system; in other places it has contract relations under which it supplies books to

rural libraries; in other cases the two systems are absolutely independent, though in some instances the county librarian has headquarters in the city or other central library. This scheme is probably undesirable in the Eastern states, where the town and not the county is the true political unit, but throughout California, as in some other states, it is producing results which could not be accomplished if each local community were left to its own initiative.

ONE of the notable achievements announced at the Berkeley meetings, though not in the general sessions of the A. L. A., was that of the joint committee of the state librarians and affiliated associations in providing a practical plan for keeping tab of the progress of legislation throughout the states of the Union. This has been done more or less satisfactorily on a commercial basis by one or two organizations, but never with completeness or entire success. It remained for librarians to make a plan which would prove complete and effective, but this could only be worked out on a commercial basis by a commercial organization. It has now been arranged that a law reporting company will undertake to carry out the scheme outlined from the library side. The larger libraries, state authorities, commercial corporations, and others who need for their patrons or for themselves to keep track of pending legislation throughout the forty-eight states, may presently avail themselves of prompt reports, made at stated brief periods, of the introduction, committee reference, progress and final disposition of each bill presented during the session, with a brief statement of its purport, on the title-a-line system, carefully and practically worked out. This is a library contribution to the general welfare of the highest importance, and it has often been pointed out that enormous saving is possible under our federal system if each state carefully watches the development of legislation in each other state and patterns its own course by its success or failure.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS*

BY HILLER C. WELLMAN, *President of the American Library Association, 1914-15*

THIS gathering of the American Library Association is but the thirty-seventh annual conference. The fact is significant, for it reminds us how brief is the history of the public library. Our other teachers are more venerable. Books we have had since the world was young; the church, through the ages; schools and universities and great reference libraries for scholars, hundreds of years; the newspaper, some three centuries; but the public library—free to all the people—only a few decades. That is an amazingly brief period to witness the rise and development of a great educational agency—so widespread and so far-reaching.

Yet, rapid as it has been, the spread of the public library is in a sense not surprising. It is a truism to say that the safety of a republic rests on the enlightenment of its people; and wise men were quick to see in the library a sound instrument of popular instruction. More slowly, they are recognizing that it also contributes in a measure equalled by few other institutions save the public school toward realization of the great ideal—still dear to America—equality of opportunity. It is not strange, therefore, that American communities everywhere are coming to deem it proper that all men have access to books; and for the spread of public libraries, we as librarians need feel no great concern. It will go on whether we urge or no; for the public library has become an essential of democracy.

But the shaping of the libraries is a different matter; it lies often in the hands of the men and women who administer them. And if it is peculiarly the librarian's responsibility, so, too, it is a responsibility demanding foresight and judgment. For the library—to use a mathematical term—is not a constant but a variable. It has assumed new functions and to-day is still changing to a degree hardly realized save when we regard it in perspective.

That the public library should have

started with traditions inherited from scholars' or research libraries is but natural. For a whole generation librarians laid more stress on garnering books and on perfecting the admirable machinery of their organization, than on finding readers for them; and it did not seem anomalous in the late 'sixties—though it does now to us—to find the trustees of a great public library virtually congratulating themselves that the poorest books were the most read, for they reported: "It is in many respects fortunate that the wear and tear of the library falls mainly upon the class of works of the smallest relative importance," while the librarian lamented that "it had become very common for visitors to demand the use in the Hall of costly books of engravings, for mere purposes of curiosity." As late as 1868, when the foremost public library in the country—that of Boston—stood second in size only to the Library of Congress, the classes in the community chiefly served may be guessed from the fact that its reference collections and reading rooms were closed, not only Sundays and holidays, but every evening as well; while of a population numbering a quarter of a million souls, less than twelve thousand held cards. The proportion would be the same if at present all the public libraries in the United States should reach a clientage no larger than the number of people living in New York City.

But about that date began the great work of popularization, a process which was without doubt hastened by the influence of the American Library Association, with its opportunities for conference and comparison. In former times there had even been question as to the status of women in libraries, or at least protest against admitting them to "the corrupter portions of the polite literature"; but in an early report the trustees of the Boston library gave assurance that they regarded it as "one of the most pleasing and hopeful features . . . that its advantages are equally open to both sexes." Nowadays libraries

*Delivered before the American Library Association at Berkeley, Cal., June 3, 1915.

besides making extensive provision for the general reader are striving more and more to meet the special needs of every class in the community. Municipal reference collections are being established for our legislators and officials, technical books are supplied in profusion for the artisans in every branch of industry, commercial books for the business men, books for the blind, the aliens, even for the sick, the insane, and the criminal, and above all, for the children who have in recent years come to absorb so large a share of attention. Furthermore, this great public has been admitted freely to the books on the library shelves; while outside, through branch libraries and stations, by collections in schools and other institutions, by traveling libraries and deposits in factory and office building, in shop and grange and club—in short, by placing books wherever they will be accessible—the library alike in the small town and the great city is being carried to the people.

More significant still is the changed conception of library work. To supply demand is now regarded as by no means enough; the library must create demand. It must be aggressive, not passive. By booklists and bulletins, by addresses to societies and personal visits to the working men in shop or club, by exhibitions, by circulars, by a constant fire of articles and notes in newspapers and magazines, in short by all the arts and wiles of modern publicity, librarians are expected to make known their resources, to spread a realization of the opportunities both cultural and practical afforded by the library; and the ideal is not fulfilled until in every man, woman, and child capable of comprehending, there has been awakened an appreciation of the benefits and the delights to be derived from books.

Thus has evolved the modern public library. No similar institution in a community touches the lives of so many of its people. Consider how rapid has been this development. Much of it has taken place within a generation, much within the years of the present century. Some of it may still be regarded as tentative. With so large a sum of achievement, librarians do

not fear frank criticism of details; and a prime purpose of these annual gatherings is to scrutinize the wisdom of our various activities. For example, in these days, when the utilitarian is coming to be a fetish even in education, is there danger of the cultural ideal of the library becoming overshadowed? Is there a temptation to over-emphasize the bread-and-butter side of the library—the excellent practical work of aiding men and women in all callings to advance materially, of furnishing aid to men in business and commerce—all of which appeals so readily to the taxpayer? Are our methods of publicity in keeping with the dignity of an educational institution? With limited funds, is the share of the library's money and energy allotted to the extensive work with children justified by the returns? It is well to consider questions like these, to endeavor to make sure that in all directions results are commensurate with the cost, and to weigh the relative emphasis to be given different phases of the work.

Whether there be, or be not, room for some adjustment of relative effort as regards the activities already described, it will be agreed without question that they are in the main wise and successful, that they are approved by the taxpayer, and that they constitute but a logical development for accomplishing the ends for which the public library is maintained. But in recent years there has become evident a marked tendency towards innovations of a somewhat different nature. They are often grouped under the term library extension, which might be taken to imply that they extend beyond the field of library work in its strict sense. It is becoming increasingly common for lectures—not simply on library or literary topics, but popular courses on all manner of subjects, to be provided by libraries and occasionally delivered by the librarians themselves. Here and there, has been further adventuring in the field of direct instruction, with classes for children in science, for foreigners learning English, and even tentative correspondence courses. Exhibitions of all kinds are held by libraries, including not simply books, bindings, and prints, but paintings,

rugs, porcelains and other objects of art, frequently natural history specimens, flower shows, occasionally industrial displays or commercial exhibits; and some libraries have installed permanent museums. Story-telling for children on an elaborate scale has become not unusual, with the avowed purpose of interesting them in good literature, but sometimes conducted at playgrounds and other places where there is no distribution of books; and in general the work with children has been extended in manifold directions. We read here and there of games, dances, parties—particularly for the holidays, plays, aeroplane contests, athletic meets, and other entertainments, and children's clubs of many kinds. In one city the branch libraries were centers for collection in the "fly-swatting" contests. Such work is sometimes carried on by outside agencies in rooms furnished by the library; more often it is conducted by the library itself. One large library offered prizes to boys and girls making articles during the summer for exhibitions last fall; and exhibitions of model aeroplanes, bird houses and other results of manual training seem not infrequent. The adults, too, are not neglected. We are lending library halls freely for literary, educational, civic and charitable purposes, and to a growing extent for social gatherings and entertainments as well. Here a library has established a social center for young women where "all the various useful arts and handicrafts [can] be taught, free of charge," and there another has opened public debates each week on topics of timely interest with speakers chosen by the trustees. Photographs and prints of all kinds, music rolls, scores, lantern slides, phonographic records, which are often supplied for circulation, perhaps fall within the legal definition of book or writing, and, the lending of historical and scientific specimens, and of stereoscopes, radiopticons, and lanterns, is a function that is closely allied. In one or two cities branch librarians are employed in friendly visiting among the families of the neighborhood or for social service work with factory girls. One library is reported to maintain close relations with the probation officer and juvenile court;

another publishes an excellent magazine giving much space to matters of civic and commercial interest; elsewhere libraries are said to be aiding in social surveys. Not only is the reading of foreigners fostered, but their welfare in other ways is looked out for. Semi-social gatherings are held, talks on citizenship sometimes planned, and in at least a few places, exhibitions of their handiwork have been arranged. Concert-giving by libraries with victrolas is becoming not unusual; and now we are introducing moving picture shows.

Most of the practices enumerated are as yet by no means common enough to be characteristic of the American public library; but whether general or sporadic, they are of sufficiently frequent occurrence to show a strong trend. It has been said by one friendly critic that librarians are peculiarly alert to social needs, and so eager to render all possible service, that once convinced of a real want in the community, they are prone to undertake to meet it without always considering whether the work falls properly within the sphere of the library or could be better conducted by some other agency. No doubt it is true that an institution like the public library which has developed so rapidly, with few hampering traditions, is especially pliable, and possibly extends its scope more readily than it might otherwise. But the truth is, as a matter of fact, somewhat larger, for the tendency seems but in keeping with the spirit of the times observable elsewhere in the church, in playgrounds and public centers of recreation and education of diverse sorts, and some critics hint, even in the school curricula. Yet, if these signs really mark the beginning of library evolution toward institutions of wider social activity, the path should be chosen consciously and with deliberation, for it is obvious that the change is likely to affect the library itself profoundly—either for good or ill.

Some of the papers and discussions at the present conference will bear directly or indirectly on various phases of the questions which I have raised; and it is not my purpose to anticipate by offering here my own conclusions. But I should like to plead that however occupied with executive cares,

and whether engaged in supplying with books the *practical* needs of the community, or turning to work of wider social application, the librarian should never forget or slight what seems to me to be a primary duty of the public library—a service so fundamental that, as I shall try to show, it may be said without exaggeration to touch the springs of our civilization itself.

For this twentieth-century civilization of ours which the world so easily takes for granted, is nevertheless regarded with misgiving by many who examine its evolution and condition. Within the past two or three years alone, not a few thoughtful writers have questioned its solidity and permanence. The Italian historian, Ferrero; the brilliant English churchman, J. N. Figgis; A. J. Hubbard in his "Fate of empires," S. O. G. Douglas, Guy Theodore Wrench, Mrs. John Martin—all are impressed with the transitoriness of the phenomena we know as civilization. Macaulay's famous New Zealander taking his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, in his "vast solitude" may count at least on the ghostly fellowship of a goodly number of our contemporary writers who have been solicitous as to the laws of modern civilization and its decay.

Perhaps, the most interesting of these treatises is the immensely suggestive little volume in which the archaeologist, W. M. Flinders Petrie, has traced the rise, the flourishing, and the decay of eight successive civilizations in Egypt during a period of ten thousand years, and five distinct eras of civilization in Europe from the early Cretan down through the classical and that of our own day. It is only in recent years that owing to the discovery and study of archaeological remains, it has become possible to take the long view. Hitherto, students have been confined largely to comparisons between our own civilization and the classical which immediately preceded it. Professor Petrie uses as criteria the development of the different arts, especially the period when each passes from a stage of archaism to a condition of full artistic freedom; and he finds that in all the civilizations he has presented, so far as discernible,

the arts have reached their highest development in the same sequence. First comes sculpture, followed by painting, and then literature; these in turn are succeeded after a somewhat longer interval by the development of mechanics, of science, and the results of applied science, or wealth. There appears to be a striking conformity, not only in the sequence, but roughly, in the relative time, suggesting that the same laws are operative throughout the entire period. The interval between the successive waves of civilization as shown by the point when sculpture, the first of the arts, reaches the stage when it is fully freed from archaism averages between thirteen and fourteen hundred years, with an apparent tendency towards lengthening in the case of the later civilizations. Our modern European civilization, according to Professor Petrie, reached the turning point of freedom in sculpture about 1240 A. D.; in painting, about 1400; in literature during the Elizabethan age, or about 1600; in mechanics possibly in 1850; while the full development in science and in the production of wealth is still to come.

Of course, I have not cited the interesting and ingenious conclusions of Professor Petrie, which are bristling with debatable points, nor referred to the works of the other authors, who differ much among themselves, as proving any definite theory of civilization. I merely wish to impress on you the well recognized fact that civilization is an intermittent phenomenon. Nor can I personally see that our own civilization, though covering so much wider area than any which has preceded it, differs essentially from them, except in two respects. One of them is the possession of a religion so ennobling, that if its principles were valid in the hearts of men, it would seem in itself to afford a strong preservative at least against the corruption and ill living that accompany a decaying civilization. But one of the phenomena that all students point out is the weakening in our times of the hold of religion on the minds and actions of men. The other essential difference, as I see it, between our civilization and previous ones, lies in the remarkable development of the arts of communication. The facilities

for travel by steamship and railroad, and for the transmission of information by mail and telegraph, have so united the world and brought into contact differing civilizations as to produce a condition without parallel in earlier ages.

But incomparably greater in its effect, is the ease of communication from mind to mind resulting from the invention of printing. One would be rash, indeed, to assume that this new force in the world, powerful though it be, and aptly termed the art preservative of arts, has yet within itself sufficient virtue to over-balance the laws which working through human nature for ages past have caused one great civilization after another to rise, reach its zenith, and decay. Yet, when we consider that not simply in preserving knowledge, but in diffusing it among the whole people, it has produced a condition of general enlightenment that has never before been known; and when we remember also the immense acceleration given to the renaissance of the very civilization we now enjoy through the recovery by scholars of the Greek manuscripts and classical texts, it may not be immoderate to hope that this great art of printing will have an incalculable influence in deepening, strengthening, carrying higher, and prolonging this present wave of our

civilization; and should this likewise be destined to recede, in alleviating man's intervening low estate and hastening the world's next great advance. And in carrying to the whole people the solid and more vital product of the printing press, no such agency has ever before existed as the modern free public library.

This, then, I conceive to be the great fundamental obligation of the public library—to make accessible to all men the best thought of mankind, whether it be found in the classic works of the older civilizations that preceded our own, or in the master intellects of a later day, or in the innumerable derivative writings of lesser minds. And this function is one that I trust may never be forgotten, however far it may seem well to extend the province of the library in other directions. While striving in every wise way to further the material or ephemeral interests of our communities, above all we as librarians should prize and cherish the things of the mind and of the spirit. Only those gifted by God can hope for the supreme joy of feeding the pure, white flame that lights man's pathway through the ages. Few they be and blessed. It is privilege enough for us to strive to hold aloft the light, and carry ourselves staunchly and worthily as torchbearers.

"PER CONTRA"*

BY HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress*

THERE is an exposition across the bay. A feature of it is an attempt upon the part of various agencies for education, for culture, for comfort and for human welfare generally, to show what they are, to illustrate what they are doing, and in a measure to justify themselves. It is a sort of justification—of ourselves—that has been assigned to me to-day. For our president seems to think that the service we represent is not yet beyond cavil; that there are those who still question it, or who question it on new grounds. "More people are reading books," he remarks; "more books are in libraries and covering more subjects; more

people are registered as users; more money is appropriated; new departments and new activities are being entered upon. Yet some critics cry out for the good old times when readers, though few, did not dilute their minds with so many ephemeral books, etc."

Now the argument of such critics is in the nature of a demurrer. Admit the increase in libraries, in books, in facilities, in readers: what of it? What does it prove? That more people are reading more books. Yes; but what of *that*?

Well, I am "not so sure." I am not sure of the answer. I am not absolutely sure that we are required to give it. A demurrer—in court—is to be decided by the judge, not by the jury. It involves a question of

*Read before the American Library Association at Berkeley, Cal., June 4, 1915.

law, not of fact; a question, therefore, to be determined by principles and precedents, not by the unprofessional, inexperienced and undisciplined impression of a group of men representing merely the average in experience and opinion, and without a permanent relation with the subject matter.

In the case of books, and of libraries to supply them freely at the public expense, the principles were enunciated, the precedents established, sixty-five years ago. Is there to be no statute of limitations? If under them there has been this continuing and prodigious development, doesn't that fact in itself create a presumption very nearly conclusive? Doesn't it mean that we are at least an institution?—with foundations cemented by the general judgment of the community?

If so, we ought not to be called upon to dig up those foundations and reset them whenever anyone questions their soundness. The upper structure is a different matter, and the annexes. These may have to be modified as the developing needs of the community may require. But the modifications will be of detail or of emphasis, or of relative accommodation. They should leave the fundamentals unchanged.

For one thing at our libraries there are, I suppose, a half-dozen at our universities. What of them? Does anybody seriously propose to discard our universities? Does anybody really doubt that the fundamental reason of them is sound; or deny that, taken by and large, they are supplying something which the community needs and must have? And does anybody really think attention is to be paid to the complaints against them, save as they concern mere systems or methods?

Complaints of system and of method are always to be expected, and are always in order, whatever the institution. They leave untouched the organs which are essential, and the *raison d'être* of the service itself.

When, therefore, a critic declares a college training "useless," we are apt to be amused or tolerant, or tolerantly amused. We fancy that he is arguing from one or two results under his personal observation: of a youth who was a born fool, and remained so in spite of a college course; of another who was born a genius, and came

into his own in spite of the lack of it. And whenever another critic declares a public library "useless" because books are nowadays plentiful and cheap, and the people who really need them will buy them, why not be contentedly amused at him?

But this latter critic goes further: he declares that the free supply of books may be actually injurious; that it deprives the ambitious of an incentive which is valuable—to save, and buy them himself. It also deprives the book itself of that added relish which comes of its acquisition through painful abstinence in some other direction. And finally, that the supply of books by our public libraries, as actually operated, means the supply predominantly of books that are educationally or culturally worthless, yet by their very profusion tend to enfeeble the mind, as an incessant diet of sweets may enfeeble the palate. Particularly the ephemera. They are like the true ephemera in nature which at certain seasons fall like snow upon the river. The fish gorge upon them till they become easy prey to the kingfisher. Or perhaps like the little book on Patmos: "And I took the little book out of the angel's hand and ate it up, and it was in my mouth sweet as honey; and as soon as I had eaten it my belly was bitter."

The physiology on which this latter complaint rests is doubtless sound. We do not deny it. What we question is the facts upon which the complaint is based, or the possibility of the alternative which a deference to it would involve. That our libraries are buying much of the "ephemera" of the day is true; are they, however, spending an excessive proportion of their funds in the acquisition of it? And is the tendency to spend more rather than less? Granting both—the fact and the tendency—what of the alternative? Shall they ignore wholly the predominant interest of the public in the literature which is "current"?

Our lives are contemporary. Our thoughts are the thoughts of to-day. Our actions are to affect the affairs of to-day. Our motives are the motives of to-day. Our contacts are contacts with the men of to-day and with the things of to-day. We are indeed subject still to influences which are hereditary; but the influences of which we are conscious are the influences about us

now: the facts, the people, the books, all that which constitutes our environment. It is these with which we take our start. They are the impulse, an ambition to influence them is the incentive; and it is the hope of influencing them more potently that is our chief motive in looking to the past at all.

The aid in this which the past can render is of great concern. It is the office of a library to make it available. No doubt it is, as President Wellman has pointed out, the prime and most important office. But a public library deals not merely with students preparing for life, but with men and women leading lives. It cannot go to them. What brings them to it is either some condition in their own lives, or some condition about them, which they hope to improve, or to benefit by. These conditions are reflected or dealt with in the literature of to-day. If the library refuses to supply this, it fails to meet its readers on their own ground. And the distance between this ground and the past is a considerable one. It is difficult to bridge. If not bridged by the books themselves continuing into the present, the task falls upon the interpreting staff. But it will be a staff lacking apparatus.

I take it, therefore, as unavoidable that a public library shall include literature of the day. The question is only: how much? And in what proportion? I do not see how it can avoid supplying many books and periodicals that will prove merely "ephemeral." It will certainly supply many far inferior to the "standards": inferior in literary form, in intellectual power, in moral tone. It need not supply those admittedly debasing. But consciously it does not. This we assert and insist upon. And as to the other values, it does draw a line. What the critic complains of is that this line is not drawn high enough. What we answer is that it is being drawn higher with each developing year. And we point out that this effort is made possible by two developing features in administration: the prevalence of the system of "open access," ensuring to the reader the direct contacts which enable the better books to make their own appeal; and the increased personal attention given to the reader by the staff, which recognizes him as a human being

alive, in a living present, and meets and differentiates him accordingly.

The criticisms are always in general terms, and therefore vague. I have yet to see one based on statistics, one that named a single book supplied which ought not to be supplied. An excess of current fiction has always been alleged. And as to this, statistics are quoted. They are always, however, statistics of circulation; and they overlook, what has frequently been pointed out, that the current novels are the small change of literature, and, therefore, being issued, read, and returned more rapidly, count more in the total than the so-called "serious," which is also the more deliberate, literature.

The detail of the complaint—that they serve no useful purpose to the reader himself—we can afford to ignore. I think it time that we did. The fair reason for reducing the number of them that we provide, or of eliminating them altogether, is a more practical one. It is, that the endeavor to supply them in adequate quantities to meet the interest of the moment, is futile; and that the mere profession of supplying them invites demands which are an expense to deal with even in the negative by answering that the book is "out"; and that the cost of administering the volumes which are actually acquired and supplied, is in itself excessive. For we must not forget that the cost of issuing a volume of fiction is as great as that of issuing a volume of history or philosophy; and if, as happens, the volume of fiction is issued a hundred times in a year to the other's one, the cost will be multiplied accordingly.

It is on this ground and on this particularly that I am personally in favor of leaving the "current fiction"—that is, all novels within one year after publication—to the subscription libraries. I have frequently said so; and have not changed my opinion. Such a course would alone, I believe, dispose of nine-tenths of the critics.*

That is, however, a mere detail. The omission would still leave a wide range of literature neither definitely instructive, nor in any way beneficial save to the judicious.

*It was recommended by Mr. Dana at the Niagara Conference a dozen years ago. His paper there states the case tersely and with complete good sense.

But are we to regard solely the injudicious? Let us take courage from the *Areopagitica*: "If it be true that a wise man, like a good refiner, can gather gold out of the drossiest volume, and that a fool will be a fool with the best book, yea or without book, there is no reason that we should deprive a wise man of any advantage to his wisdom, while we seek to restrain from a fool that which, being restrained, will be no hindrance to his folly."

But people read too much! Particularly they read too many of the books that signify nothing because they require no effort on the part of the reader.

Certainly, they do. This is an age of print; and the schools—and the oculists—have given us the ability to take advantage of it. We are gregarious; it makes us citizens of the world. We are curious: it brings to us all the facts and phenomena of our time. We are self-conscious: it reflects us. We love gossip: it provides it, and food for it. We are—still—romantic. It supplies the romance. And we court excitement: it supplies that also. In some moods and states of exhaustion, of petulance or of despair, we crave mere distraction. To some among us this may be achieved by means of a master book, a classic. They are fortunate. To the common run, if it can be achieved by a book at all, it will be only by a book contemporary with the reader; which takes the phenomena of life familiar to him and recomposes them so that they become dramatic; or sheds intelligence upon them so that they represent to him something significant which he had not before seen in them; or it changes his angle of vision; or it relates them in some sympathetic way to himself. Perhaps it may relate them also to that which is permanent in all literature. If so, the author has himself bridged over the gulf between the reader and the classics. He has interpreted the classics; but he has done so in a language which is intelligible, because it is the language of the reader himself.

For such an author the reader is the point of departure, and the present day. Equally must it be for the library.

But a profusion of books is so "enervating." So in a sense is a profusion of any other good thing. Civilization itself is

enervating: it deprives us of the discipline of privation and hardship. Every luxury made available, every necessity made easy, means one less opportunity for the exercise of hardening virtues. I heard a physician remark that the tests and the instruments of precision which had made for the safety of modern surgery were ruining the faculties of observation in the medical profession. He meant, because they render the exercise of those faculties less necessary. Very likely. But the answer is that they *have* rendered modern surgery possible. As for the faculties of observation: other faculties—of reasoning, for instance, which deals with the results—have still their opportunity and their exercise.

"We value only what we have to work for." To be sure. To the toiler in a city sweatshop who secures his annual week in the country only by penurious self-denial during the remaining fifty-one, the woods, the fields, the birds, the very air are paradise. To the country boy who lives among them they are commonplaces of which he is unconscious. But this does not prove that they do not benefit him. The book secured by self-denial has an added value; but it is a value added only in relation to the circumstances of the possessor. Its essential quality remains the same, and its potency, as if it came to him without effort.

The man of few friends sets a special store by each disproportionate to his merit. But the man of many friends may be more capable of valuing the few whom he makes his intimates; for the possession of the many enlarges and diversifies his *sense* of values.

The man limited to a narrow area may profit by the very necessity of making the most of his opportunities in an intensive way. But the man who can travel, and through travel secure varied contacts and experiences, is enlarging and diversifying not merely his sense of values, but other elements in himself, very useful to him individually and as a citizen.

In mere power the man who keeps his thoughts, his passions, and his purposes within narrow confines, and conforms rigorously to them his acquaintance, his reading and his experience, surpasses; just as in mere power the stream confined between the

narrow limits of a gorge excels an equivalent body of water spread out over wide and shallow areas. But the service of the latter may be the more benignant. There are times when the narrow and intense, rather than the broad and sympathetic, qualities are necessary to society. But those times—requiring the Puritan, one may even say, the fanatic—are times of stress and crisis. They are not the normal times of modern society.

So this very profusion of opportunity which modern civilization affords, has its compensations. It is relaxing—undoubtedly. It affects the mind as a Turkish bath affects the body. It opens all the pores. And the risk is the risk of open pores; which is that they will let something in injurious to the system. To be more exact physiologically, it is that they will let something out which the system cannot spare. In the case of the body, this is a certain vital warmth. In the case of the mind it may, I suppose, be either warmth—of energy and conviction, or that conscious power which comes of tense and sustained effort against a specific obstacle.

But Civilization has still its obstacles. There are plenty of them; it is only their character which has changed, and the direction of the effort required. We may no longer have to fell the trees or uproot the stumps; but there will still be the soil to enrich, and the crops to diversify, and the question of markets, and the ultimate consumer.

The awe in which book-learning was once held extended to the books themselves. It has passed. We are now on easy terms with them. We treat them casually as we do mere acquaintances upon the street. We approach them for a word, a laugh, a mere nothing, and then pass on. We do not exhaust the opportunity. Others will occur. Still less do we "make up for it" as for a formal occasion.

Awe has its values; the loss of it is a loss of certain values. On the other hand, the easy familiarities which displace it may bring some efficiencies very desirable. They may be merely social; but social efficiency is not to be disparaged, nor even social facility. To relax is also to expand.

So far as books are concerned, the pres-

ent confusion goes along with other perilous profusions, of which most nearly analogous are the performed play, and the moving picture. Neither requires effort in the spectator—intellectual effort, that is to say. They are, however, facts. Vaudeville is a fact; and so is the "movie." Philosophizing, one would find much to deplore in them. It would not be their morality; for the most popular of them are those whose moral is unimpeachable. The worst that can be charged against them is vulgarity; and this charge lies against only a fraction of them.

But we must not forget that a large portion of each audience lives in an atmosphere even more "vulgar," and that in earlier times that portion would have had no experience at all outside of their particular environment. The play or the "movie" gives them such an experience. It may be merely emotional. If it appeals to their sense of humor it is also, in a measure, intellectual. It may at least widen their sympathies and quicken their imagination.

It requires no effort; it involves no discipline. This is a pity. Plays and pictures which would be intelligible and could be enjoyed only by the active exercise of the reasoning powers would certainly be more "educational." If we had only such plays, and only such examples in art, in music, and in literature; and the public would flock to them as they do to those actually provided, our republic might become an amplified Athens. But the others exist and appeal, and the vast majority of the public to whom they appeal and who by supporting render them possible, is of people who in Athens would have formed no part of the audiences; for we must not forget that of that entire community it was but ten thousand—the "upper classes"—alone who were privileged to such experiences.

The participation in them of the rest of the community—of the community as a whole—is a phenomenon only of our day. That is true of the plays and the pictures. It is true of the books. With this difference—of moment to us: that where the books are to be supplied by an agency acting as we do in behalf of the community as a whole, and at its expense, there are certain responsibilities. They involve certain standards—variable, but progressive. The

moral standard is already, I think, amply recognized. The intellectual is recognized as far as contemporary conditions permit. There remains the question of taste. And it is as to this in books, as in the play and the moving picture, that the opportunity for improvement chiefly lies.

Taste isn't something which may be handed a man. Knowledge may be; but not taste. It isn't something which, having got, he merely possesses. Rather it possesses him. It is the man himself: a unit, in the sum total of his sensibilities.

It is subjective; it cannot be dictated to. But it may be influenced. The sure influence is association and a progressive experience; for the improvement cannot be abrupt, it can only be gradual.

In our reading public the hope of improvement lies, I believe, in the two influences I have mentioned: the freer direct contact with the books themselves, attracting to new experiences; and increasing mediation between them and the reader by the librarian who, knowing them, relates them to the needs of the reader as a present-day human being. It is in efficiency in this human relation rather than in catalogs and classification, and the other instruments of precision, that our distinctive opportunity as librarians now lies. It is this which is now having our attention as never before. Concern for it has taken the place of the concern for mere system and apparatus that excited us forty years ago, in that second stage of our development, when mere expansion of the opportunity for the reader having become assured, our zeal turned to the perfection of systems and apparatus, and we were in danger of losing sight of the religion in the mere ritual. We recognize now that those mechanical devices, while necessary, are merely devices. They are to be utilized; but they are to lead the reader to the book, not to be consciously interposed between him and the book. They are to be a gateway, not a barrier. They are also, in a way, a guide. But the main guide must be the librarian himself, herself. The first contact should be with him, and so far as practicable, this should continue, until the final contact with the author has been assured. The qualities that it demands include some not characteristic of the libra-

rian of the older school. The qualities he had were in some respects admirable. But the readers he had to meet were a limited, a select class. They approached him endowed already with appreciations. The impulses he responded to were already existing; he did not have to create them.

The modern librarian of a public library (and it is the ordinary public library I am speaking of throughout) has often to create the impulse as well as to direct it. The old-time librarian was contemporary with the past. The present-day librarian must not forget to be contemporary also with the present. He must be informed not merely as to the book, but as to the reader. He must understand him and what actuates him. For this, he must have the widest possible familiarity with the affairs, the interests, the influences of to-day; a familiarity gained not by formal education, but by travel and by varied social contacts. In quite a new measure, therefore, is it necessary that our librarians shall secure these; and not merely the librarian-in-chief, but the entire interpreting staff. With them, with the fundamental education back of them, with the temperament and the instinct for service; as human beings part of your own time in thought and feeling, but as librarians infused also with the thought and feeling of *all* time, you have opportunities for service not surpassed by that any other profession, and certainly not vouchsafed to former generations of our own.

And the distinctive opportunity is incident to the very conditions which the critics deplore. For if this present age is profuse, and superficial, it is also alert, eager and impressionable. You can aid it to exact knowledge, clear and discriminate thinking, and the choice of the better reason. That is the prime office of books and of libraries. In the promotion of morality and of taste, however, their service is chiefly auxiliary; and you must refuse to admit them accountable as if the only responsible agency. The prime agencies are clean and comely homes, decent standards in business and civics, and whatever is refining in art, architecture, music and the drama. Let the community see to those and it may count upon the public library for its due share in co-operation with them.

HOW FAR SHOULD THE LIBRARY AID THE PEACE MOVEMENT AND SIMILAR PROPAGANDA ?*

BY GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, The Public Library, Washington, D. C.*

I SUPPOSE it may be taken for granted that the members of no other profession could have been more surprised and shocked at the outbreak of the great European war than were American librarians. Living in an atmosphere of peace and good will and enlisted in the work of spreading enlightenment, joined by many strong ties with our professional colleagues in other lands, we had assessed the spirit of the world to be in harmony with the spirit of our profession and with the American spirit, strong for universal peace, and had thought that the world had become sufficiently civilized so that war, or at least a great continental war, involving the most advanced European peoples, was no longer possible. Even now it hardly seems comprehensible that many of the European libraries are either closed or are running short-handed because librarians are serving with armies in the field where they are fighting their professional colleagues of other nations, being killed or maimed or contracting diseases that will cut short their careers. Almost incredible also is it that the great library of the University of Louvain should have been destroyed in war in this the twentieth century. It is all so bewildering as almost to defy belief.

Although our country has happily kept out of the war through the wise leadership of the President and the fundamental devotion to peace of our people, yet the country in general has suffered heavily and many American libraries in particular have had appropriations much curtailed as a result of the business depression brought on by the war. With our sympathies aroused and our professional interest enlisted, ought we to allow an annual meeting of our national association falling while the war is still in progress to pass without asking whether there is anything that we librarians and the libraries we represent can

do to further the cause of international peace, whether we can assist in bringing about the peace that shall last, that will make all wars impossible, unthinkable? I am sure that we librarians "look forward," in the words of William James, "to a future when acts of war shall be formally outlawed among civilized peoples." How far is the library justified in going and what specific methods are we as librarians justified in taking to help in causing this view to be generally accepted?

In attempting to answer these questions it is desirable first to lay down certain principles that should guide the library in its attitude toward propaganda in general and then to inquire whether there are any special considerations that may properly affect our attitude toward the peace movement.

The librarian is constantly confronted with demands for the purchase of books and magazines, the offer of free books, magazines and pamphlets issued on one side or the other of controverted questions, cults and isms. The main guiding principle should be that of interested neutrality. The library seeks complete enlightenment on the part of its constituency, and to that end affords the fullest possible representation to both sides, to all sides of every controverted question. The library should encourage a broad and liberal spirit of free inquiry; its purpose is not to restrain but to foster comprehensive curiosity. The offers of literature or the requests for its purchase may have propaganda in mind; the proponents very probably intend to use the machinery of the library, expensive to the public but cheap for their use for the dissemination of their own views. The library in lending itself to such use is not playing into the hands of the propagandist, but is rather availing itself of offers and requests to afford the inquiring and curious public, interested in subjects of current discussion,

*Read before the American Library Association at Berkeley, Cal., June 9, 1915.

with material for the study of the questions at issue. Care should be taken when material representing one side only is offered, to procure the best material on the other side, together with the writings of capable neutral critics, if such exist. Even though the subjects of discussion may sometimes seem relatively unimportant or even at times rather foolish to the matter-of-fact librarian, the library cannot best meet the needs of the public unless it furnishes such material. The library wishes to be fair and escape the criticism of being narrow-minded or biased. Some subjects which provoke only a smile or faint interest among sophisticated persons like librarians, may be of surpassing interest to certain readers of character and standing in the community.

This position of hospitable impartiality is, I believe, the proper attitude of the librarian toward the many controverted questions with which he is constantly dealing such as vivisection, vaccination, Roman Catholicism, Christian Science, socialism, the single tax, the recall, capital punishment, immigration restriction, prohibition and woman suffrage. The individual librarian, or member of a book committee may have strong opinions on some or all of these subjects; he may be superior in his *personal* attitude toward some of them and hostile toward others; *officially*, however, he must be sympathetic toward various points of view, for they are vital questions to large sections of the community and to ignore them is to render a public library unresponsive to the needs of its public.

The work that libraries may appropriately do with respect to a sharply controverted question may be well illustrated by what has been done by them in the case of the present war, involving as it has disputes over causes, atrocity charges, infractions of international law, etc., on the one hand and an American public divided in its sympathies on the other. Ever since its outbreak the public has been closely following the war not only by means of the newspapers, but numerous readers have flocked to libraries to study with eagerness books, reviews, and controversial pamphlets. The war has created an entire new and voluminous

literature that libraries have properly collected and made available, in many cases by means of maintaining a series of special shelves devoted to material about the war. Several libraries have printed for distribution reading lists compiled in their own libraries or have distributed the list issued by the *Publishers' Weekly*. In gathering this material, libraries have collected widely and impartially, in order to afford the amplest opportunity for the forming of independent judgments. The wise librarian has utilized this occasion to bring to the attention of his readers not only material about the immediate and controverted questions at issue, but also books about the historical aspects of the controversy, about the conditions in times of peace in the nations involved and also especially the literature of peace and international arbitration.

How far should the library definitely promote the peace movement itself, if at all? Should its attitude be strictly that which it occupies toward any other controverted question? If so, the peace advocate may hope much from what the library can do, for it is believed that the literature favorable to peace and international arbitration is far stronger than that opposed to peace. Simply for the library to possess full resources on both sides of the question and to exploit it by displays, annotated lists and the other usual methods will of itself powerfully aid the peace movement. This war has forcibly dragged the question out of the academic shades where it has for the most part previously rested and made it the most vital question before the bar of the world's opinion. It can no more be neglected than can the question of the cost of living. Every library at all responsive to public questions must provide full resources and make them available to the public. That of itself inevitably promotes the peace movement.

But I believe that the library is justified in occupying a more advanced position on this particular controverted question. It is likely that few librarians or library trustees, whatever their individual opinions may be, would *officially* advocate omission to provide for suitable national defense, or for proper development of army

and navy and other elements of preparedness, at least until such time as armies and navies, if retained at all, are made into international military and naval police forces. These are immediate questions of public policy with which he has nothing *officially* to do. I believe, however, that it is entirely in consonance with the purpose of the library, as an integral part of the public educational system, as an institution devoted to the spread of democracy and the promotion of enlightenment, as an institution with books in many languages, containing information about all the peoples of the world, and as an institution with many international friendships with librarians and other scholars throughout the world, to promote in every suitable way the strongest ties of international friendship.

Librarians are also interested in peace and should, I believe, promote it as a matter of self-preservation. Many observers have predicted that the present war will cease only with the complete economic exhaustion of one or more of the combatant nations. In any event the rehabilitation of all of the countries involved will be a long and painful process. Money spent on armies and navies and for interest on piled up debts cannot be spent for social objects or for education; and since the library is perhaps the youngest and least considered of all educational agents, it will doubtless suffer most from the enforced economies resulting from war preparations. We are told that more than 70 per cent. of the income of our own national government is spent on wars past and future. Can anyone doubt that library appropriations would be larger if military and naval expenditures were smaller?

Most librarians would agree not only that war and preparations for war are entirely at variance with the purposes for which the library exists, but that war *versus* peace is no longer a controverted question of public policy at all. It is rather a question of fundamental ethics: Is the world willing to go on sanctioning a system that puts all of the resources of modern technical science into commission for wholesale murder and theft? The failure to adopt at the close of the present war some plan that will eliminate war from the earth ex-

cept as a measure of punishment by an international police force would be to postpone the time when the library may hope to do its full work.

We the librarians of to-day want to see the scope of the library enlarged instead of having it kept to its present narrow limits. We want to see libraries have larger and better paid staffs in order adequately to meet present demands. We need money to foster larger demands on the part of the public. Both as citizens and as librarians we want to see promoted all of the other movements that make for social well-being and enlightenment, knowing that thereby the opportunities and demands for our own work will most surely be enlarged. The reduction of the burden of armaments offers, I believe, the best hope for the expansion of the library and of library work.

Although I have been arguing that the library by reason of its essential character as well as because of self-interest ought definitely to promote the peace movement, yet I do not think that the specific measures I shall advocate will prove unacceptable to those librarians and library trustees who conceive the peace movement as strictly falling within the field of controverted questions. In proposing that the library stress the peace movement there is no suggestion of neglect to provide the fullest possible resources for the study of literature favoring war and controverting pacifist arguments.

In an enumeration of the ways in which the library can appropriately aid the peace movement, I should put foremost the efficient and liberal development of the library itself and the compelling extension of its resources to the entire reading population. If only the library is generously stocked with travel literature, books in foreign languages and literatures, technology, fine arts, economics, sociology and history; if it has branches and other agencies and expert administration so that it is really used by approximately the entire population, it becomes a great leavening influence, improving the economic efficiency of the population, increasing their general enlightenment, counteracting the jingoism of the yellow journal, making good Americans of recent immigrants and increasing the sympathetic

interest of persons of American birth in foreign lands and peoples. The great agent for the amalgamation of those of foreign birth is the public school and the library is or should become its strong right arm. In other words, if the library is able by proper support to cease being a static institution simply responding to calls made upon it and can become a dynamic institution that shall reach out and influence the entire population and join in a big way in the forward social movements, it can powerfully influence public opinion. Who can doubt that this influence would be for general progress, including international peace?

It must be confessed that some of the influence of the library has been in the direction of fostering warlike sentiments. Many of the books, most popular in libraries, fiction, juvenile books and histories, glorify war and inflame international hatreds. I make no suggestion of a censorship that would eliminate such books. It is desirable, however, that libraries should furnish an ample stock of the books that depict the horrors of war and that they should encourage the writing of books of history that record the work of heroes of peace and that recognize the fact that real history is a record of the development of pacific civilization and international harmony. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace might well enlist some geniuses in the work of writing masterpieces of fiction for adult and juvenile readers—books that will do for the cause of peace what "Uncle Tom's cabin" did for the slavery question. It is a perfectly fair proposition I believe, for the library as an educational institution to stress such a part of its collection. Of course, it goes without saying that the library should have the best possible stock of books on international law and on the economic and social phases of war and peace.

The literature of peace, internationalism and war, may well be exploited by the methods already mentioned and by the publication of lists such as those issued by the Brooklyn Public Library in 1908 (57 pages), by the public libraries of Boston, Denver, Salem, and Buffalo, by the Library of Congress and the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. The American Asso-

ciation for International Conciliation has issued two lists on "Internationalism" compiled by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks and has distributed them to libraries generally. Mr. Hicks also prepared and the American Association issued two or three years ago about a dozen "best book catalog cards," each card listing with annotation, several titles of books and periodicals on various phases of the peace question. These cards have been inserted in the card catalogs of a large number of American libraries. This work should be continued. The American Association has issued for free distribution a reference list and a syllabus for the study of international polity by Dr. John Mez. It is also believed that the American Peace Society or one of the other American peace agencies would, if the American Library Association or any considerable number of American libraries should make the suggestion, issue a brief and a comprehensive annotated list of books on peace in very large editions for distribution by libraries to their readers. The call for literature on the peace question in libraries is already large. The distribution of such lists would stimulate such calls.

Librarians might well let it be known to the Carnegie Endowment and the local peace societies that they would welcome lectures and debates on the peace question in their lecture halls and main libraries and branches. In common with most lectures given in library auditoriums they need not be directly under library auspices but might be under the patronage of the peace societies. The public library is now generally becoming a feature in the social and civic center movement by which public school buildings are coming to be used for public lectures, meetings and debates. Here are opportunities for the popularization of knowledge of the peace movement and for library co-operation in furnishing the literature for the study of the question.

The story-telling now done in library children's rooms or in schools by children's librarians, or with library co-operation, offers another opportunity for implanting peace ideas in the minds of coming citizens. If heroes of war form the subject of the stories, care should be taken not to leave

the idea that war of to-day is the romantic thing it may possibly have been once—or more probably never was except in the minds of the romancers. Perhaps the horrors of war should not be detailed to younger children, but the deeds of heroes of peace might well be utilized in story-telling. More material in the interest of peace suitable for story-telling should be published. It ought also to be listed in bibliographies for children's librarians and teachers and for the children themselves. Something has been done in this direction in the publication by the New York Public Library of its pamphlet list entitled "Heroism."

The scope of the American School Peace League might well be enlarged to include the library. One of its objects is to secure the writing of histories for children which will be truthful but will not unduly emphasize international and racial antipathies. The library surely needs such help, should use it and might well join in the movement.

So far as I am aware this is the first time that the relation of the library to the peace question has ever been specifically discussed at a meeting of the American Library Association. The New York Library Club devoted a meeting in November, 1912, to the subject. The speakers were President Nicholas Murray Butler, Professor Samuel T. Dutton and others who discussed the movement generally, the literature of peace, the library and peace, international bureaus of information and the international exchange and loan of books. I believe that the topic ought frequently to appear on the programs of the national and of local library associations.

If the practical suggestions here offered seem few, it should be stated that the purpose of my address is more to enlist librarians and the library in the cause of peace than to point out specific measures, to appeal to the spirit rather than definitely to outline the practical. If I have offered sufficiently convincing arguments that the library may properly assist in this movement, appropriate measures will suggest themselves to alert librarians.

Even if the advocates of internationalism should at the close of this war see their dreams realized by the establishment of a

supreme international tribunal and the stable development of a body of international law enacted by regularly recurring sessions of the Hague Peace Conference, by the organization of a League of Peace, a Federation of the World or a World State, the task of making any such plan work, of holding any such organization together when some crisis arises or of securing the acceptance of the decrees of any international tribunal would be a difficult one. In order to be successful, behind the world organization and the international court there must be the sympathetic world spirit. This can only be secured by education, in which the library should have an increasingly large part.

A SONNET TO MR. TEDDER

THE *Library Association Record* for May reprints the following sonnet to Mr. Tedder, whose portrait formed the frontispiece to the JUNE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

TO A LIBRARIAN

This that presented a Librarian
 Rightly regarded shall be seen to show
 A sure and subtle Master-Quarryman
 Out of whose Worke uncounted Workes did
 grow:
 Because he knew all Mines and Galleries
 And Veines and Beds of excellent Assaye;
 In that brute Rocke whereunder Learninge lies
 And where ye blinde Gem waits upon ye
 Daye:
 As wel the meer Manhandled Drift that fills
 And clokes the Trewer marble from our
 Sighte
 Before we touch ye Glorie of ye Hills:
 Porphyrie & Pickeshatteringe Syenite:
 So that all Seekers sought him first to
 finde
 That which (he shewinge where 'twas
 hid) they mined.

T. CORYATT.

The sonnet was written by one of the members of the Athenæum, a distinguished man of letters. The gentleman called upon Mr. Tedder and "gravely presented to him a much-worn, faded, and crumpled manuscript in sixteenth-century script which the member professed to have purchased as an autograph of quaint old Tom Coryatt, the famous author of 'Crudities hastily gobbled up in Five Moneths Travels' (1611). Having surprised Mr. Tedder with this in-

genious mystification, the author, whose deftness is equal to his wit and genius, confessed that the sonnet had been written personally for Mr. Tedder to be placed beneath the picture, and that the manuscript, a marvel of imitation, was his own work."

GERMAN LIBRARIES IN WAR TIME

THE *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* has been conducting an inquiry among the German libraries as to the manner in which the war has affected their work. The results of the investigation are given in the January-February and March issues of the *Zentralblatt* for this year. In an editorial in the January-February number, a short summary of the general situation is given, followed by extracts, continued in the March number, from the reports sent in by the libraries themselves.

The human equation comes first in the *Zentralblatt's* editorial. From it we learn that at time of printing, 363 men had been called from library work to serve under the colors. Of these, 88 belong to the highest class of scientific librarians, 82 to the grade of assistant librarian, 181 are "helpers" and subordinates, 12 are bookbinders, furnace-men, etc. These figures are not complete and every week adds to the roll-call.

Among the 88 scientific librarians, five had fallen before the article was printed, and 24 had received the Iron Cross. Among the 82 assistant librarians, four were among the dead and six decorated with the Iron Cross. This list does not include a number of library workers, including women, who have volunteered for Red Cross work in the field, or been requisitioned by the government for service in hospitals or for clerical work at the various headquarters.

The Bavarians, as usual, have had to stand the greatest individual drain. The Munich Royal Library and the University Library have sent out 40 of their men workers and a number of women to the field and home hospitals. The immediate effect of this drain on the force of library workers everywhere has been to close some smaller establishments, and, in other larger libraries, to give women a much greater field of activity. Arrangements were made for spe-

cial government examinations for women, that the lower-grade workers might qualify for higher positions. A number of extra women workers were engaged, and, during the first few months, many men from the book trades, thrown out of employment by the war, were engaged for library work until the call came for them. The library workers, as government municipal officials, most of whom belonged to the reserve, were among the first to be called.

The libraries suffered also from a sudden withdrawal, in some places, of state or municipal subsidies and special appropriations. But as the first panicky feeling wore off, and the governmental authorities began to understand the psychological importance of keeping up the even tenor of things—and also the importance of reaching the mental life of the nation through the libraries—the policy of economy was given up, and the libraries received their appropriations as before, if not always to quite as great an extent.

During the first two or three months of the war, the circulation work of most libraries fell off to a startling extent. People had no time or interest for books, but they flocked to the periodical and newspaper rooms and stood in line to get a look at the daily papers and the popular weeklies. The libraries were obliged to double and triple their reading-room force of helpers, and to take duplicate subscriptions to many papers and magazines.

With the opening of the schools and colleges the circulation and reference departments awoke to new life. But they felt keenly the loss of the greatest body of patrons, the male university students. In the University of Berlin alone, a full two-thirds of the undergraduate body had gone to the front or were under active training before November first.

By November, when the bad weather set in, and the war had become a matter of daily habit, people turned to the libraries again. The public libraries, in the districts where the laboring classes predominated, made particular efforts to reach the wives and mothers, set free from many house-keeping duties by the departure of their men. These women were taught to spend their unexpected leisure in the libraries,

and instructed how to enjoy books. Afternoon and evening sewing or knitting circles were formed where comforts of all kinds were made for the men at the front. Most of this work was under the supervision of the women librarians. A new class of library patrons was drawn in in this way, a class which, in Germany, at least, had not hitherto cared much for books. In all circles in Germany, but particularly among the working class, it is the man who reads, who frequents libraries and reading rooms and carries home to his family such mental pabulum as he thinks fit for them. It will be interesting to note the effect of this awakening of the reading habit among the women.

The libraries have everywhere been made clearing houses for the thousands of books bought or donated and sent to the wounded in the hospitals as well as to the front wherever possible. For modern warfare, consisting mainly of trench life, encourages the habit of reading. According to letters from the field, the hunger and thirst for something to read seems to worry the German soldier more than any other hardship incident upon war.

The Royal Library in Berlin had, up to January, 1915, sent away 400 bundles, in all 90,000 books, and over 40,000 periodicals. The Royal Library is making a collection of all literary material connected with the war. A special war conference is held every Saturday morning in this important library. His Excellency Prof. von Harnack, general director, meets all the library force to consult on the special work made necessary by the war. Letters from colleagues in the field are read, and round-robin letters sent to them in return.

On the eastern and western fronts several large libraries, notably those of Königsberg (East Prussia) and Strassburg, had their own particular problems to face. The Royal and University Library of Königsberg sent its most valuable possession, the "Silver Library," left by Duke Albrecht, to Berlin for safekeeping. In Breslau the treasures of the Royal and University Library were buried in fire-and-bombproof cellars. In Strassburg the Imperial University and National Library took the same method of safekeeping its most valuable

possessions, notably rare books and precious manuscripts. Several rooms were given over to field and hospital book collections, others to sewing and knitting circles. The great vestibule of the library, one of its most beautiful rooms, is now an improvised fruit market, where fruit of all kinds is collected for field and hospital use, or given out to the women to be canned. One office is used as storeroom for preserves and canned goods, another is dedicated to clerical work for the Red Cross. In Strassburg the sudden withdrawal of so many university students, 400 only remaining out of an enrollment of 2000, reduced the work of the scientific, circulation, and reference departments to such an extent that the library was able to undertake all its new special activities with its own force.

In all the German libraries, but particularly in those nearest both frontiers, the sudden outbreak of the war brought a serious problem in the recovery of books held by borrowers. Thousands of men, many students among them, were suddenly called to the front, and the last thing in their minds was the book or books borrowed from the library. In the case of men living at home with their families, it was merely a matter of time and money to collect the books again. But there were among the borrowers innumerable young men living in lodgings, or away on their summer vacation. Here recovery of the books was a difficult matter, and most libraries have had to face a considerable loss.

This past half year has been a serious time of new and difficult problems for the German libraries. But they have faced it bravely, and have done everything possible to make themselves a national necessity, not a luxury, in war as well as in peace.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY IN BERLIN, 1913-14

THE total inventory of the library in books, manuscripts, maps, and music covers nearly 2,000,000 titles. The accessions during the year come to 60,421. Accessions of periodicals, 2472, of which 1775 were donated, 293 purchased and 404 obligatory copies. Of these periodicals, 2227 were German, 99 English, 15 Dutch, 8 Scandi-

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navian, 1 Latin, 55 French, 10 Italian, 18 Spanish, 1 Portuguese, 3 Esperanto, and the others divided among the Balkan languages, Hebrew and Greek.

The figures of circulation are as follows: New borrowers 15,282; new reading room cards 8886; new applications on waiting list 30,586; of these, cards given out 23,872. Circulation during the year, 508,442. These figures represent the actual number borrowed out of 717,325 order cards written. Of these, 324,274 books went to local borrowers, and 62,057 to borrowers in other towns.

The reading room was opened on 295 days during the period covered, and was utilized by 97,894 people, an average of 332 a day. This is a slight falling off over the figures of the preceding year, due to the fact that the temporary reading room was not at all comfortable, and the great mass of readers seemed to prefer waiting for the opening of the new building.

The expense for new books, periodicals, etc., through the year was 167,174 marks. The expense for binding, done in the library's own establishment, came to 64,852 marks. For this, 28,246 volumes were newly bound and 3348 repaired; also many blank books, ledgers, etc., used in the library offices were newly bound or repaired. The expense for binding done outside the house, inclusive of repairs, came to 22,140 marks. The yearly appropriation for the library is about 1,300,000 marks.

The bureau of information of the library answered 5314 letters and looked for 13,970 books, giving information about the same when not in the library. The General Director of the library is Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Adolf von Harnack, and a staff of seven directors, 45 head librarians and a number of assistants, amounting altogether to 150 persons, is on the regular payroll of the library.

The report gives a large amount of space to the ceremonies for the opening of the handsome new library building which took place March 22, 1914. As the new building serves not only the Royal Library, but also the Library of the University and of the Academy of Science, the ceremonies were of an imposing character. Emperor William made the opening speech and dedicated the

library to its high purposes. The first spade stroke for the new building was made Sept. 2, 1903, and the cost of the building with furnishing and equipment comes to 14,250,000 marks. The entire cost before completion amounted to 25,000,000 marks. The reading rooms offer seats to 1300 readers, a number exceeding that of any other library. The Royal Library can look back on a long life of usefulness, as its foundation dates back 253 years. The report is full of hopefulness for the usefulness of the splendid new building and its importance in the world of learning and science.

THE LOS ANGELES LIBRARY SURVEY

A SOCIAL survey has been made in the city of Los Angeles by the Municipal League, and the report on library facilities in the city has been reprinted in an 11-page pamphlet from the *Municipal League Bulletin* for March. A sub-committee consisting of Miss Helen E. Haines and Miss Margaret W. Brown, at one time an officer and worker for the Iowa Library Commission, conducted the library survey between May and October, 1914. The libraries investigated include the Public Library with its 15 regular branches, 5 playground branches, 31 school deposits, and 19 general deposit stations; the public school libraries, including the Normal School Library, 8 high school libraries, and the library center for elementary school work; the Los Angeles County Free Library and the County Museum Library; and the libraries of the University of California and of Occidental College.

Individual reports upon each were made on special report forms, and a digest made of the state and city legislation which affected the organization and maintenance of libraries. While much was found to be commended there was evidence everywhere of an insufficient income for the proper development of the work, though the city appropriation never has been niggardly. Under present conditions 14 per cent of the library's expenditures each year goes for rental charges, and until the library owns its own central building as well as branches, its development will be impeded.

After discussing separately the different groups of library agencies the report closes with the following recommendations:

"1. That in any revision of the city charter the institutional integrity of the Public Library be maintained through administration by an independent board of trustees.

"2. That the Public Library be empowered to arrange, when desired, with the city school authorities for the management and maintenance of city school libraries; and for the extension of branch library facilities in school buildings. That an effective municipal reference department be developed by the Public Library, as an aid to city administration.

"3. That the city appropriation for Public Library maintenance be increased.

"4. That final decision in the selection of branch library sites be under the jurisdiction of the Public Library Board.

"5. That special assessments to defray cost of branch library sites be abolished.

"6. That early selection be made of a permanent site for a central library building."

Libraries interested in the details can doubtless obtain a copy of the section report reprinted from the *Los Angeles Municipal League Bulletin* by applying to the Los Angeles Public Library.

WIDENER LIBRARY DEDICATED

A FEATURE of the ceremonies of commencement day at Harvard University, June 24, was the presentation of the great Widener Memorial Library, the gift of Mrs. Eleanor Elkins Widener, of Philadelphia, in memory of her son, Harry Elkins Widener, a lover of books, lost in the *Titanic* disaster. The exercises of the dedication of the library followed the usual academic ceremonies in Sanders Theatre, when the commencement procession moved to the library, led by the university marshal and President Lowell. At the top of the broad steps of the library the party greeted Mrs. Widener, who turned the keys of the building over to the president.

The official guests for the dedication then proceeded to the Widener Memorial Room, in which is placed the Widener collection, under the special care of George Parker

Winship, for twenty years librarian at the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, R. I.

Bishop Lawrence first offered prayer, after which the portrait of Mr. Widener was unveiled. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge made the address of presentation. He said, in part:

"This noble gift of learning comes to us with the shadow of a great sorrow resting upon it. Unbidden there rises in our minds the thought of Lycidas, with all the glory of youth about him, the victim of

that fatal and perfidious bark
Built in th' eclipse, and rigg'd with curses
dark,
That sank so low that sacred head of thine.

"But with the march of the years which have devoured past generations, and to which we too shall succumb, the shadow of grief will pass, while the great memorial will remain. It is a monument to a lover of books, and in what more gracious guise than this can a man's memory go down to a remote posterity? He is the benefactor and the exemplar of a great host, for within that ample phrase all gather who have deep in their hearts the abiding love of books and literature. They meet there upon common ground and with a like loyalty, from the bibliomaniac with his measured leaves to the *homo unius libri*, from the great collector with the spoils of the world-famous printers and binders spread around him, to the poor student who appeals most to our hearts, with all the immortalities of genius enclosed in some battered shilling volumes crowded together upon a few shabby shelves.

"This library, where all the accumulations of the university will have a dwelling place, has a significance which goes beyond that of which I have spoken. No university and scarcely any state or nation possesses a library building so elaborately arranged as this, so fitted with every device which science and ingenuity can invent for the use of books by scholars and students.

"This is pre-eminently a student's library. It is not forced, like the Library of Congress, to absorb two copies of every pamphlet and of every book which obtains a copyright, a vast torrent of the ephemeral

and the valueless upon which, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, are borne the comparatively small number of books worthy of preservation. It is not bound by tradition, like the British Museum, to find house room for every printed thing which myriads of presses pour out upon a wearied world.

"In a time when Job's supplication that his adversary would write a book has no longer any meaning, because not only all adversaries, but all friends, write books, the library of the university has the fine freedom which permits it to devote itself to only two kinds of books—the literature of knowledge and the literature of imagination."

President Lowell, in accepting the library, spoke in praise of Mr. Widener, and asserted that at the time of his drowning he was fairly on the road to becoming one of the world's greatest book collectors. Harvard has sadly needed a new college library for a score of years, said Dr. Lowell, but lack of funds prevented its erection. The university did not contemplate a building so vast as this one, and it has special reason to be grateful to Mrs. Widener not only for her gift, but for the opportunity to do honor to the memory of her son—a Harvard alumnus—whose thoughtfulness suggested the gift.

LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE American Baptist Historical Society was organized at Philadelphia in 1853, its purpose being the collection and preservation of all possible material connected with the history and thought of the Baptist denomination.

One of the leaders in the movement was Rev. Howard Malcom, D.D., who for a number of years was president of the society and did more perhaps than almost any other to establish the organization and gather an important library collection.

In 1872 the society published a catalog of its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and other material, which is a permanent record of the valuable collection which had been secured at that time.

Important additions were made until 1896, when a fire at 1420 Chestnut street, where the collection was housed, destroyed

everything except a few volumes which were loaned. Priceless works were thus irreparably lost. In spite of such a staggering blow, the friends of the society began at once to collect new material, such as was still available. Beyond what might have been thought possible, a collection, which is now relatively priceless, has been purchased or received through gifts.

In January, 1912, a mutual agreement was made between the society and Crozer Theological Seminary, in Chester, Pa., by which the seminary assumed the housing and administration of the society's collection, and the library and other materials was transferred to the library building of Crozer Theological Seminary. This arrangement has made it possible to economize the use of resources and to place the valuable material in the library collection ready for a larger service than previously was possible.

Readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL will be interested to know the above facts and to know that the librarian of the society stands ready to respond as fully as is possible to any inquiries concerning Baptist history which may be sent to the American Baptist Historical Society, Chester, Pa.

FRANK GRANT LEWIS,
Librarian.

A STORY OF A GANG

THIS all happened in a month. The conditions and the causes that preceded it were spread over many days. It was a gang, not of little boys, nor of "just boys," nor even of big boys, but of "fellows," big bumptious, aggressive, aping manhood, without manhood's experience and wisdom. Therefore they were bold, therefore self-confident.

Now the breath of life to a gang is loyalty, and its aim is freedom. Not a bad power, in fact the best; not a bad object, also, in fact the best. But its weakness is fear—and this is the most fatal of all weakness—the basis and the very stuff of failure. Hence the end of the gang is failure, since lacking the wisdom of experience, they do not discover the weakness of fear. Their enemies overpower them, and in ignorant and childish minds, conscious only of high purpose and noble liv-

ing, the harvest of punishment and shame is dumbly felt to be unjust, and is presently transformed into a fount of bitterness, which for many years tinges the outlook of the reformed gangsters, and precipitates the degradation of the unrepentant, until they learn that respect for the freedom of others is an inherent part of one's own.

The neighborhood was terrorized. The gang descended on a little candy store, forced its way behind the counter, broke open the till and carried off the pitifully small contents, helped itself to candies and toys, hustled the old woman, a widow, who kept the shop, and was off again in triumph.

It reserved the library for its lighter moments of leisure. Storming noisily into its quiet precincts, it frightened the children, or incited them also to disorder. It swaggered about and threatened the librarian grimly. Fearful and frivolous, she telephoned for the police on several occasions, and the war was on. From bad to worse it went, from worse to tragedy.

The chief librarian had reports. She conferred with the chief children's librarian, and the campaign was planned and opened.

The foolish virgin was transferred and a wise one sent—a frail little body, with tiny hands and dove's eyes. The heart of the chief misgave her. She could not rest until she went down herself in the evening to see conditions. And this little creature said "Oh, no, I am not afraid. They won't hurt me. When they are too noisy I put them out." *She put them out!* Well. She was told to close the library if necessary, but *not* to call in the police, the library policy being that the boys are the friends of the library.

Then went down the wise children's librarian. She sorted out her ammunition. Hero stories to be told the boys, and the big fellows listened though the stories were not told to them. Books of adventure—which they scorned and laughed at, but read. The children's librarian saw the dawn of peace when one of them came to her for a particular book that one of the "fellows" had read, and he "couldn't find it by himself."

The gang attacked a little tailor, whom they pulled out of his shop, pounded and rolled in the gutter, and the whole neighborhood was afraid.

Then the librarian "restricted" the use of the library to card holders, and she had a blank book with a pledge to "obey the rules" at the top of the page, and when the big fellow came to her and asked for his special book, she enforced the signatures of the gang to the book. Dan, the leader, almost eighteen, stood hesitating with the pen in his hand. The gang saw his weakness and rallied around him—"Don't yer do it, Dan!" "Aw, she only wants to git yer name!" "She'll have yer copped!" The battle was on, now, in deadly earnest.

Not a word from the librarian. The fair white page lay bare, the insurgent cries arose, Dan stood silent, pen in hand. He moved, he lifted the pen, and amid groans and jeers, he signed his name!

But what was this? He did not stop! He wrote again! and a staunch follower saw his name staring from the page. He signed another name, and an awed hush fell on the gang, another and another. Disdainful, arrogant, he signed for all, uplifted a kingly head and handed the pen to the tense librarian.

Then he turned and stalked out, and after him, hushed, stunned, but loyal, went the gang. And the war was over.

During the next six months, by one of those curious developments in real estate, the neighborhood was completely changed, built up with apartment houses, filled with foreigners, and the gang, assisted briskly by the police, ceased from troubling.

But the library was their friend and refuge, and they its patrons and defenders—while they lasted—and after their departure, for they did depart, the young Napoleon of the slums was often missed and mourned, especially by the little frail librarian with tiny hands and the eyes of a dove.

MAGAZINE BINDERS

INFORMATION is desired by the A. L. A. Committee on Library Administration concerning magazine binders which are well adapted to extra-thick magazines, such as the *Hibbert Journal* and the *Edinburgh Review*, and to extra-long magazines, such as the *London Times*. Librarians who know of satisfactory binders for such magazines are requested to send word to C. Seymour Thompson, assistant librarian, Public Library, District of Columbia.

American Library Association

THE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, BERKELEY, CAL., JUNE 3-9, 1915

The A. L. A. conference of 1915 opened on Wednesday afternoon, June 3, in the buildings of the University of California, which had put its full facilities at the disposal of the Association. The beautiful stadium proved not to be practicable for the general sessions of the conference, in view of the possible ardor of California sunshine, and the lecture-hall known as "Chemistry Annex" was utilized for this purpose, while the several sections were accommodated in other buildings here and there about the park-like campus.

The University Library was official "headquarters" but this was so far distant both from the places of meeting and from the Hotel Shattuck at which most of the visiting librarians were quartered, and from College Hall, on the other side of the grounds, where many ladies were roomed, that there was less than usual of the interchange of calls and conversation which have been a useful feature of most conferences, while the attractions of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco threatened a serious rivalry to the sessions. But despite all inconveniences and all fears, the attendance at the general sessions was extremely good and by confining the section gatherings to a single session, as a rule, these also were well attended.

The registry of the conference overran 750 and the Chemistry Annex, which seated 500, was well filled, often to the point of "standing room only" at the general sessions.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Following is the complete list of officers elected on June 9 for the ensuing year:

President—Miss Mary W. Plummer, director, Library School of the New York Public Library.

First vice-president—Walter L. Brown, librarian, Buffalo Public Library.

Second vice-president—Chalmers Hadley, librarian, Denver Public Library.

Executive Board—M. S. Dudgeon, secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison; S. H. Ranck, librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library.

Members of Council (for five years, elected by the Association)—Carl H. Milam, director, Birmingham Public Library; Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian, Toledo Public Library; Miss Mary L. Jones, assistant librarian, Los Angeles County Free Library; C. E. Rush, librarian,

St. Joseph Public Library; Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, director, Pittsburgh Carnegie Library Training School for Children's Librarians.

Members of Council (for five years, elected by the Council)—Geo. F. Bowerman, librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.; W. N. C. Carlton, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago; Mrs. E. C. Earl, Indiana Library Commission, Connersville, Ind.; Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Harold L. Leupp, associate librarian, University of California, Berkeley.

Trustee of Endowment Fund—M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton, N. J.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

The first session opened Wednesday afternoon, President Wellman in the chair, and was devoted to papers on the book and the fine art of printing. The first paper, by Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on "The book" proved a scholarly and delightful essay on the work of the early bookmen and collectors—first the bishops and other clericals, then the aristocrats, then the scholars and finally the layman connoisseurs of the eighteenth century who collected books for the books' sake. The speaker glanced informally over the names of the great bookmen of continental nations and paid a tribute to Dibdin, instancing his recommendation that accomplished bibliographers or librarians be placed over the great libraries. Thoroughly to understand the book, said Mr. Kent, we must study its history, both physical and geographical, its relation to the great movements of culture, and its character as a work of art. Instruction along these lines is provided for their apprentices by printers, booksellers and others, but not by librarians. Why should this be so? Librarians have a duty in this regard. They should abandon the present over-emphasis on "library science" and return to their duties as teachers of bibliophily, the love of and respect for books.

Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, followed with a paper on "Bulletins and library printing," in which he called attention to the usual mistake of prefacing library bulletins with rules and regulations, lists of officers and other repellent matter, instead of following the modern method of presenting the reader with attractive material at the start and thus enticing him to further reading. He believed that more attention should be given to attractive typography, and, pointing out the usual waste of bulletins, advised that they should be saved for those who want them and would really use them.

The last paper of the session was by T. M. Cleland, of New York, an artist and designer, on "The fine art of printing." He gave a most interesting historical summary of the development of the type face as a modification of the formal script of the manuscript copyist, of the introduction of italics, and of the gradual evolution of the book with its title-page replacing the colophon. He pointed out how largely properly-balanced margins affect the beauty of the page, ridiculed "large-paper" editions with excessive margins, emphasized the adaptation of impression to the character of the paper, and advocated minimum spacing between lines, so as to give a continuous line effect instead of a spotty appearance to the page. He concluded with an appeal to librarians as custodians and lovers of books to make sure that printing for libraries should follow the best practices and encourage in every way fine art in printing.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

The second session was held Thursday evening, June 3, in Hearst Hall, the spacious Women's Gymnasium building given to the University by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, which gave ample accommodation for the larger company gathered for the presidential address and for the reception held in another great room below the audience hall. As President Benjamin Ide Wheeler had expected to be absent, the address of welcome was delivered by Livingston Jenks, president of the Mechanics'-Mercantile Library of San Francisco and a regent of the University. He referred to the beginning in the early fifties of the two libraries now conjoined, when the Mechanics' Institute started its library with four books, and spoke of the wonderful development of these libraries and their renewal after the loss by earthquake and fire. He gave a warm welcome to the association from the San Francisco and neighboring libraries and on behalf of the University. President Wellman responded gracefully and then delivered the presidential address of 1915 which reviewed the development of library work into the manifold features of to-day and raised interesting question as to whether all of these were properly within the province of the library. The address was notable for its wide survey, and its large vision excellently exemplified the spirit of the present conference. It is printed in full in this conference number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The reception following was attended by President Wheeler of the University, whose departure for the East had been delayed, and by other members of the faculty and by local

residents. Music was furnished by the Hawaiian orchestra from the Exposition, light refreshments were served, and a pleasant conversazione was enjoyed by all, nearly a thousand in number.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

The third general session was held Friday morning, June 4, in the Chemistry Annex, which was again well filled. Most of the committee reports had been printed in advance and were read by title but that of the finance committee was read by Dr. Andrews in the absence of the chairman, that of the committee on book-buying presented by Chairman Charles H. Brown was read by Secretary Utley, and those of the committees on the Leipzig and Panama-Pacific exhibits were read by Chairman Frank P. Hill.

The first paper on the program was that of Miss May Masee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist* in which, discussing "the changing literary taste and the growing appeal of poetry," she brought out the fact that poetry, especially of the modern Imagiste school, is in new favor with library readers, and she illustrated her subject with many quotations from the poets, read with such charming personality as to evoke unwonted applause.

Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, then read his address, the title of which, "Per contra," had attracted curious interest. In this he stated and reviewed the arguments against certain tendencies of the modern library, answering the arguments effectively. The paper is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The last paper of the session was by Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia, on "The child in the school and in the library" in which he presented the view that the library should do nothing that can be done by the school but is a no less important factor in education. He emphasized the points that knowledge cannot be too much pigeonholed or children too closely graded and that education should be more through personality than be precept, dealing with the individual child. Impression should be followed by expression. The reading of a book should be followed by the practical application of its principles. He thought that the library should train people who could teach the child the use of books as tools.

After this session adjournment was had to the steps of the University library, where a group picture was taken by the University photographer. This photograph included the largest number of people of any of the four

taken during the journey and conference, but necessarily on so small a scale that faces were scarcely distinguishable.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

Saturday was a free day except for a few section meetings in the forenoon so that there was no general session until Monday morning, June 7, when the Chemistry Annex was again well filled in the expectation of an address from Lt. Gov. John Morton Eshelman, himself a graduate of the University of California. His promise to speak had been conditional and a telephone message brought word that state business called him to Sacramento—a great disappointment to the audience. This was the single exception to the rule that the program throughout the general sessions was carried out to the letter and at the specified time and in the scheduled order. The president announced that in response to messages of greeting sent to libraries of other countries on the Pacific Coast of North and South America and the Orient, several replies had been received, and a letter from one of the libraries of Tokyo was read in full, embodying the greetings of Japan and expressing the indebtedness of that country to America for its modern library system.

The opening feature of the session was thus an address by R. R. Bowker of New York on "The function of the public library," which he introduced by reminiscence of the first California conference twenty-four years before. He spoke also of the wonderful progress of California since that time, during which the state had come to look less upon the gold from the darkness and more upon the gold of the sunshine, the golden fruit and the golden grain, as its source of wealth. He paid a brief tribute to the University of California and contrasted the beginnings of education in that state and the beginnings of the American Library Association and of modern library development, with the results of to-day, suggesting that in the creative evolution which developed this progress was to be found the best test for the functions of the library which must be responsive to and measured by the needs of its community environment. He gave some facts and figures regarding the New York Public Library as the highest example of modern library development, incidentally paying a tribute to Dr. Billings and his associates. Recreation, information, education, and inspiration were given as the steps of the library pyramid, crowned by the last as the Mayan pyramid was crowned by its temple; and he concluded by reference to the association and these conferences as great nationalizing influences and sources of inspira-

tion to the library profession. Opportunity was given for discussion of this address, and Dr. Bostwick, who was called upon by the president, emphasized the thought that each library must be developed and tested according to the needs of its community rather than by any cut-and-dried formulas. Washington T. Porter, trustee of the Cincinnati Public Library, also took part in the discussion, emphasizing the responsibility of the library trustee as a "trustee for the people."

The rest of the session was profitably and interestingly occupied by Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library, with a presentation of "New features in library architecture" both by voice and lantern slides, the room being darkened after his preliminary treatment of the subject. He reviewed the changes during the past generation especially as regards Carnegie buildings and gave many exterior and interior views and floor plans illustrating architectural types or interior adaptations. His contribution to the program was thoroughly informing and thoroughly appreciated as one of the best during the conference.

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

Tuesday was another "free day," and the fifth and final session, on Wednesday morning, June 9, the day of departure, again brought a surprisingly good audience together in the Chemistry Annex. In the absence of William W. Bishop of the Library of Congress, his paper on the "Theory of reference work" was read by Paul Blackwelder of the St. Louis Public Library. Mr. Bishop deprecated the use of the term "reference librarian," but admitted that it had come to stay, and he presented a general survey of the development of modern reference work. Mr. Bowker then reminded the meeting of the regrettable absence through illness of Mr. Gillis, state librarian of California, who had taken the leading part in the early preparations for this conference, and of Mr. Fletcher, who had been elected president of the Association twenty-five years before, and on his motion the officers were directed by unanimous rising vote to send by telegraph assurances of remembrance, gratitude and sympathy to these honored veterans.

The second paper of the session was by George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Carnegie Public Library of the District of Columbia, discussing "How far should the library aid the peace movement and similar propaganda?" He laid down the general principle that in relation to controverted subjects such as woman suffrage, anti-vaccination, Christian Science, vivisection, and others on

which public opinion is divided, whether political, religious or social, the library should be careful to present both sides of the question fully and fairly without prejudice for or against either side. But he considered that peace was so essential to the existence and development of the library that while books on war or favoring war should be present on the shelves, stress might rightly be laid on the literature and the promotion of peace, as an exception to the general rule. The paper is printed in full elsewhere. Dr. Bostwick expressed his general sympathy with the speaker, but urged that nothing should be stressed by the library even in so good a cause as the peace movement.

Miss Mary E. Downey, now library secretary and organizer for the Department of Public Instruction of Utah, in describing "Pioneering in Utah," put aside her manuscript and made a direct talk, telling her experience in using novel methods for awakening library enthusiasm in Salt Lake City and throughout the state. She had found her first opportunity through the pulpit of the Mormon Church, which was freely opened to her, while she had also the cordial support of teachers everywhere. To provide periodicals for the small libraries outside Salt Lake City and Ogden she had arranged through the teachers in the capital city that the children should be asked to bring from their homes discarded periodicals of any sort, and a keen competition resulted as to which child, which family, and which school should show the largest collection. As a result the whole community became enthusiastically interested and embarrassing quantities of periodicals were brought in armfuls and wagon-loads to the school building which was made headquarters. Much of this was trash of the dime-novel order, but out of it great numbers of really useful periodicals were selected and placed where they could do great good and also where they would stimulate the growth of local libraries in country districts.

Dr. Putnam took the floor to present what he pleasantly called "my resolution," which proved to be his personal resolve to tell everyone at the East how attractive were the two Fairs and to urge all to visit California this year—a resolution which he commended to others in the A. L. A. as a fit return of gratitude to their hosts and which was informally accepted by unanimous and hearty applause.

The tellers' report stated that but 87 votes had been cast at the election held the preceding day at the headquarters in the University Library, and announced the election of Miss Mary Wright Plummer, director of the New

York Public Library School, as president, Walter L. Brown, of Buffalo, as first vice-president, Chalmers Hadley of Denver, second vice-president, and of the other nominees of the committee on nominations.

The last order of business was the report of the committee on resolutions presented by Dr. Bostwick as chairman, which proffered the thanks of the association to the University of California, to the other hosts, to the travel committee and to others who had co-operated to make the conference successful and profitable, which was unanimously adopted.

The American Library Association, at the conclusion of its thirty-seventh annual conference, the fourth on the Pacific coast and the third in California, desires to express its grateful appreciation of the many services and courtesies that have made the success of the conference possible.

To our hosts, the authorities of the University of California, our thanks are due for the use of their buildings for headquarters and for general and special sessions, for their many acts of hospitality, and for the beautiful opening reception. In particular we owe much to the staff of the University Library, and especially to its librarian, Dr. Joseph C. Rowell, and its associate librarian, Mr. Harold Leupp, for their care for our comfort in the local arrangements.

We desire to express the pleasure derived from meeting personally so many members of the California Library Association throughout the conference, and especially to thank the Association for its reception and entertainment at the California Building.

In behalf of those of our members who formed the Eastern travel party, we would express their appreciation of the many and charming hospitalities show them *en route*.

Thanks are due to the City of Oakland for its hospitalities and to the authorities of Mills College for their delightful lawn party; to Mr. Charles F. Greene and the staff of the Oakland Public Library for their large share in our entertainment and comfort, and to the members of that staff who contributed to our pleasure at the reception on Saturday evening.

We thank the authorities of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for their official reception of the Association and for their gift of a medal which will be carefully preserved in memory of the occasion.

We are grateful to Messrs. Henry W. Kent and T. M. Cleland, not only for their scholarly addresses, but also for their interest in our work as shown by their attendance from so great a distance.

The unavoidable absence of the state librarian of California, Mr. J. L. Gillis, has been felt as a loss to the Association in this conference, and we tender him our sympathy in the illness which has occasioned it.

The members of the Association will return to their homes with pleasant memories of these and many other associations and courtesies.

Twenty-three former members of the Association have died during the year. Among these, some have rendered conspicuous service—Bernard R. Green, in the construction and care of our national library; Katharine L. Sharp, in the early development of the library school; E. S. Willcox, as a pioneer in the public library system of Illinois; Frederick H. Hild, as librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and Minnie M. Oakley, in the Wisconsin Historical Society Library, and later in Seattle and Los Angeles.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. BOSTWICK,
MARTHA WILSON,
C. W. ANDREWS,
Committee on Resolutions.

President Wellman then presented the gavel to Chalmers Hadley, the newly-elected second vice-president, who in the absence of President Plummer, and First Vice-President

Brown, of Buffalo, gracefully accepted the responsibility which it symbolized, on behalf of the new administration, and the conference of 1915 was then declared adjourned *sine die*.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The conference year 1914-1915 has seen three Association records broken.

(1) More members joined the A. L. A. than during any previous year in its history, the number for the calendar year of 1914 being 543; (2) the sales of the publications of the publishing board were greater than ever before, reaching an aggregate, reported in detail in the publishing board report, of \$13,544.67; (3) the Washington conference with its attendance of 1366 broke all previous conference attendance records.

Membership.—We have now passed the 3000 mark in membership and are well on toward another thousand mile stone. Campaigning for new members is steady and interspersed with all other work. Since January first of the present year 133 personal members, 39 library members and one new life member have joined.

The A. L. A. Booklist.—The editorial offices of the *Booklist* have now been combined with A. L. A. headquarters for nearly two years, and the experimental stage has passed. Regarding editorial advantages in Chicago the editor is better qualified to speak and has frequently voiced appreciation of and satisfaction with the support given her by Chicago institutions and individuals. It is only necessary for me to supplement her words by adding that from the business point of view it is even more satisfactory to have editorial and publishing offices under one roof than we had anticipated. The *Booklist* is showing steady although not rapid growth in circulation. Plans for an extensive campaign among high school libraries in the fall are being made.

Publicity.—We have made exceptional efforts at newspaper publicity the past eighteen months but thus far the results have been far from satisfactory. At the Washington conference a publicity committee of three gave trained and systematic attention to the subject employing a newspaper expert to assist. Very little news about the conference appeared, however, in papers outside Washington, but this may have been due to an acute crisis in the Mexican situation that monopolized front pages that week. Mr. W. H. Kerr, the present chairman of publicity, devoted practically his entire time to press work during the Chicago mid-winter meetings. A number of well-written articles were given to the press representatives but only a little actually appeared,

except on the one subject of newspaper reading in libraries, and this article was so garbled as to make it of doubtful value. Mr. Kerr will have charge of publicity work at the Berkeley conference, and as we are already working in co-operation with the news bureau of the Exposition we hope to achieve some material result. The secretary gives frequent news items to the Associated Press. Occasionally these are used, but not widely. Libraries of the country, however, secure a vast amount of aggregate space in their local papers. The headquarters office subscribes to a clipping bureau and receives daily from fifty to seventy-five articles clipped from papers all over the United States and Canada giving news of their respective local libraries. It cannot therefore be said that libraries receive no attention from newspapers. The pamphlet on library advertising and publicity which Mr. Charles E. Rush is preparing for the Publishing Board will contain a section on the preparation and handling of newspaper articles. Some librarians need a little coaching on how to write a news "story," how to give it the necessary "punch" to "put it across," and this Mr. Rush's pamphlet will try to give.

Field Work.—The rapid development and growth of work at headquarters is making it increasingly difficult for the secretary to be absent very long from the office. This last year he attended the N. E. A. conference—Library section, in St. Paul, in July, the Illinois Library Association annual meeting in Springfield, the Atlantic City meeting in March, and lectured before the Iowa and Indiana summer schools and at Western Reserve, New York State Library School, Library School of the New York Public Library, Pratt Institute and Pittsburgh. Short and informal talks have also been given in Chicago, including the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs last June, and the spring meeting, April, 1915, of high school teachers at the University of Chicago, at which he talked to the manual training section.

Library Statistics.—Pursuant to the vote of the Council at its January meeting, the secretary sent to chief librarians, who were members of the A. L. A., about 850 in number, the form for statistical reports prepared by the committee on library administration and adopted by the Council, with the request that a copy be filled out and returned to the A. L. A. headquarters and that the library's annual report contain a statistical page in the recommended form. It is gratifying to notice that a number of libraries have incorporated such a page in their recent reports.

Pursuant also to the vote of the Council, acting on the recommendation of the committee on library administration, the secretary has printed as a part of his annual report the statistics of those libraries which have submitted their figures on the A. L. A. form. There are 85 of these libraries included in this report. It is hoped that the comparative statistics here provided will be of considerable practical value and service to American libraries. The expense of printing this tabular matter is unfortunately so exceedingly heavy that the secretary feels that in subsequent years a selected list only can be printed, including perhaps the statistics of some 40 or 50 representative and typical libraries in different sections of the country. Statistics of other libraries would be kept on file in the secretary's office, where they could be consulted by those interested.

The reports printed include only statistics of free public tax-supported libraries. The committee appointed soon after the January meeting of the Council has been engaged in drawing up a form adapted to college and reference libraries, and when this report is in hand, statistics on the approved form will be collected from college and reference libraries.

During the coming year we hope to make a feature of the collecting of books and pamphlets relating to library economy in all its phases. All librarians publishing anything on this subject will perform an appreciated service by sending a copy as a permanent accession at A. L. A. headquarters. We shall be greatly obliged if publishers will put us on their exchange list for material of this kind.

Necrology.—Since the Washington conference fifteen members of the Association have passed away. The roll includes some of our oldest members and a number young in years and at the zenith of their physical powers and professional careers.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The first meeting of the Executive Board was held June 3. At this meeting only routine business was transacted, and owing to lack of a quorum no meeting of the new board was held.

THE A. L. A. COUNCIL

A very brief meeting of the Council, with 21 members present, was held June 5, President Wellman presiding.

A committee to nominate five members of the Council to be elected by the Council was appointed as follows: James I. Wyer, Jr.,

Josephine A. Rathbone, Marilla W. Freeman, W. H. Kerr, and Chalmers Hadley.

The remainder of the time was devoted to informal discussion of the matters which received formal consideration in the meeting of June 9.

This meeting was called to order by Vice-President Hadley with 27 members present.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, chairman of the nominating committee, submitted the following nominations for members of the Council to be elected by the Council: George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.; W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry Library, Chicago; Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Indiana Public Library Commission, Connersville, Indiana; Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Harold L. Leupp, University of California Library, Berkeley. On motion, these nominees were declared elected.

The following resolutions, which had been adopted by the Public Documents Round Table, were presented to the Council, and on motion of Mr. Bowker adopted:

Whereas, the librarians of the United States as representatives of the people and as supervisors of their public libraries, are vitally interested in the printing and distribution of public documents and making their contents easily and quickly accessible as soon as possible after publication; and

Whereas, the Printing Bills embodying many of the suggestions made by this Association, which were reported to the Sixty-third Congress by the Joint Committee on Printing as Senate Bill 5430 and House Bill 15902, failed to be enacted into law by that Congress:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Council of the American Library Association, assembled in our thirty-seventh annual meeting in the City of Berkeley, California, June 3-9, 1915, do respectfully express our hope that a like bill embracing substantially the same provisions so far as relating to the printing and distributing of documents, may be reported to Congress and enacted into law.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be and hereby are tendered to those Senators and Representatives and Officials of Congress and of the several departments who have co-operated toward making the contents of the public documents of our country more popular and more easily and quickly accessible.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the members of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Superintendent of Documents, and the Librarian of Congress.

Resolved, That the individual members of this Association be asked to call the attention of their respective representatives in Congress to the Printing Bill and urge its enactment into law.

A request from the Catalog Section that an advisory committee on decimal classification expansion be appointed was, on motion of Mr. Wellman, referred to the Executive Board with the approval of the Council.

The following resolution presented by Dr. Bowerman, on behalf of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America, was on motion duly adopted:

Whereas, the boys of our country are everywhere menaced by the sale of nickel novels in the disguise of the cheap, bound book selling from 25 c. to 50 c.; and,

Whereas, through the reading of these cheap books, ideals are discredited, high aspirations throttled, language vulgarized, good manners coarsened, amusement standards lowered, and tastes of every sort vitiated; and,

Whereas, the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America propose to acquaint the public with the foregoing facts by publishing articles in the daily press, the national weeklies and monthly magazines, and, with the American Booksellers Association's endorsement and assistance, inaugurate sometime in the month of November a *Safety First Juvenile Book Week*, to be observed throughout the entire retail book trade of the United States, therefore,

Be it resolved, that the Council of the American Library Association approve the plans of the Library Commission of the Boy Scouts of America and recommend to librarians that just so far as practicable they lend their aid:

(1) Through monthly or quarterly library bulletins acquainting their constituencies with the facts concerning "the nickel novel in disguise";

(2) By making possible in their local papers, with book lists, the publication of articles on children's reading;

(3) By making available to their patrons authoritative lists of best books for children;

(4) By holding exhibits during the holiday book season;

(5) By inviting the program committees of Women's Clubs, Parent Teacher Associations, etc., to arrange either in November or December for addresses or the reading of articles that will emphasize the importance of children's reading;

(6) And by such other plans as will readily occur to librarians when they seriously concern themselves regarding the pressing problems of saving the youth of this generation from the menace of mediocrity and the threat of viciousness found today in cheap, juvenile publications.

A communication was read from the Children's Librarians' Section expressing sympathy with this effort of the Boy Scouts and suggesting that the Council through formal action express its approval of this attempt.

Dr. Andrews, as member of a committee to compile a statistical form suitable to the needs of college and reference libraries, reported that the College and Reference Section at its meeting the day before voted to recommend to the Council that a year's experiment be made of a joint schedule for both circulating and reference libraries, and he therefore moved that the Committee on Library Administration be authorized to make such experiment for the time specified. The motion was seconded and carried.

Dr. Andrews, on behalf of the Publishing Board, asked whether any member of the Council had any objection to the formulation and publication by the Board of a pamphlet of the terms and especially the limitations governing inter-library loans. On motion of Mr. Brigham, the Council voted approval of such a publication.

Mr. W. E. Henry, on behalf of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, reported that at its meetings in 1914 and 1915 that association had passed resolutions favoring the employment of a publicity expert by the American Library Association, and had voted that a resolution to this effect be presented to the American Library Association for its consider-

ation, it being the opinion of the Pacific Northwest Library Association that the employment of such a publicity expert would not only insure much more efficient publicity methods, but would also obviate to a great extent the wasteful duplication of work which librarians are making to advertise their libraries. On motion of Mr. Wellman, the matter was referred to the Executive Board.

The Committee on Library Administration, through its chairman, Dr. Bowerman, requested the Council to give the committee more definite information as to how far the committee was authorized to go in making available information about various library saving devices which had been or would be collected by the committee. After some discussion participated in by several members of the Council, Dr. Bowerman moved that the committee be authorized to carry on its program of printing this material in multigraphed form and sending it out to those who register as interested in devices and ultimately to print it as manuscript for the members of the Association provided that no publication as such be made. The motion was seconded and carried.

The Council, by unanimous vote, instructed the secretary to transmit the following message to the President of the United States:

"The American Library Association, by the very nature of its activities dedicated to the cause of peace, feels deep concern for the problems before the United States Government in the present world crisis. It offers to the President of the United States its sympathy and its confidence, assured that whatever course he and his advisers shall adopt will have as its ultimate aim an ideal of international peace."

There being no further business, the Council adjourned.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The committee on co-operation with the National Education Association interprets its function to be two-fold:

1. To carry the library to the schools. This means co-operation with schools, school officers, and educational associations everywhere. A large part of the educational world has still to learn what public and school libraries are, what libraries can and should do in educational work, and how to administer libraries for educational purposes.

2 To carry the school to the library world. This means that we try to bring to you the school point of view of modern educational problems, particularly as they concern present or possible library activities.

During the past year, there has been distinct progress in carrying the library to the school. At the N. E. A. St. Paul meeting (1914) there

was the plea of U. S. Commissioner Claxton for county and rural libraries,—not the result of this committee's efforts, but an appreciated evidence of interest in the educational power of libraries. One of the most effective departmental meetings at St. Paul was the joint session of the N. E. A. Library Department and the National Council of Teachers of English.

Through the influence of members of this committee, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, was invited to speak before the general session of the National Council of Teachers of English, in Chicago last November. The opportunity was fully and well used. At the same meeting, an effective address before the high school section was delivered by a member of this committee. Another member conducted the library section and is in charge of the next program. Further, members of this committee have contributed a notable report on high school library equipment for English teaching to a committee of the National Council of Teachers of English, this report to be published by the U. S. Bureau of Education. The library cause has had the most cordial co-operation from the officers and members of this important organization of English teachers.

Your committee has offered its co-operation (which has been accepted) in gathering data for a committee of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association on standard library equipment for high school history teaching.

A member of this committee has been instrumental recently in organizing the New Jersey High School Librarians' Association, where they have followed the good example set by California.

A directory of the various organizations, officers, and committees now at work in the campaign for more and better school libraries has been compiled by a member of this committee. That such a directory should be necessary and useful, is indication of considerable progress.

A distinct achievement of another member of this committee was the University of Chicago conference of academies and high schools, on April 16, the topic for the general session and sixteen sections being, "The relation of the organized library to the school." Messrs. Bostwick and Dudgeon addressed the general assembly on "School libraries and mental training," and "Getting the most out of books," respectively. Nearly a thousand teachers studied the problem and took part in the discussions. The program attracted attention in all parts of the country.

Through its meetings, printed proceedings,

and committees (normal school libraries, high school libraries, elementary school libraries, and rural school libraries), the Library Department of the N. E. A. is doing effective and strategic work. A member of this committee is president of this department for 1915, and has prepared a stimulating program for the Library Congress at the N. E. A. Oakland meeting, in August.

Members of the committee have prepared data and exhibits for organizations such as the Southern Commercial Congress, the National Vocational Guidance Association, and the state teachers' associations. In collaboration with one of the New York City district superintendents of education, a valuable study of high school libraries was made by a member of the committee.

The educational periodicals, both national and local, are publishing an increasing number of library articles. The committee believes that much of its organized work may well take the form of publicity, and it is planning thus to reach state educational associations, state normal school officers, and colleges and universities.

In accordance with our second function, we bring you this impression of the school point of view relative to the public administration of libraries: More and more, school men and officers and investigators are asking, "Why should library and educational administration be divided?" "Why not one organization for both?" We suggest the propriety of a special committee to gather scientific data and conclusions.

Respectfully submitted by the chairman of the committee on behalf of the committee.

W. H. KERR, *Chairman.*

MARY E. HALL,

IRENE WARREN,

MARIE A. NEWBERRY,

HARRIET A. WOOD,

W. O. CARSON.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The report of this committee consists of two parts, covering the two diverse lines of its activities: (1) Uniform library statistics and (2) labor-saving devices for libraries.

Uniform Library Statistics

The committee believes that the Association took an important step forward in the adoption by the Council at its last mid-winter meeting of the schedules for uniform library statistics. Inasmuch as the plan adopted involves the regular sending out of the schedules by the secretary, the collection of statistics at headquarters and their publication in tabular

form in the secretary's report, it is believed that libraries generally will soon regard it as just as important to be represented in this annual summary as it is to issue their own annual reports. Indeed, in the case of the small libraries that may not issue annual reports, this plan for letting professional colleagues know what they are doing will probably be welcomed by their librarians.

The secretary reports that 85 free public libraries have filed reports at headquarters and about 20 institutional libraries. Statistics of the former only are summarized in this year's report of the secretary.

Thus far the committee has noted that 20 free public libraries issuing printed reports have followed the recommendation of this committee to print as an appendix to their reports their statistics arranged in accordance with the A. L. A. form. These are the public libraries of Brookline, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Gary, Fairhaven (Millicent library), Harrison, N. J., Jacksonville, Fla., Leavenworth, New York, Regina, Saskatchewan, Scranton, Syracuse, Tacoma, Toronto, Troy, Waltham and Winthrop, Mass. Not all such libraries specifically label the table as the A. L. A. form. This seems desirable, in order to indicate that it is a co-operative matter and for the purpose of unmistakable identification by other librarians who wish to examine a large number of library reports for the purpose of making comparisons of statistics.

That the number of returns received by the secretary has not been larger and that more libraries have not printed in their reports their statistics in accordance with the A. L. A. form is no doubt due to the fact that the fiscal year of most libraries is the calendar year and that it was not found practicable to adapt the statistics of 1914, already collected, to the new form. Another year we may reasonably hope to see a more general adoption of the plan.

This committee has at this time no amendments to offer to the schedule designed for free public libraries. A suggestion has been received that the registration figures should show the sex of registered borrowers. Before making a recommendation that this item be included in the schedule the committee would like to hear from other libraries: How many keep separate statistic of the boys and girls and men and women registered as library readers? The District of Columbia Public Library has kept such figures for several years: about 45 per cent of its borrowers are men and boys and 55 per cent women and girls.

The Council, in addition to adopting the report as a whole, also adopted this committee's recommendation that the College and

Reference Section be asked to formulate, in consultation with this committee, such changes in the schedule as may best adapt it to the use of college and reference libraries.

The committee representing the College and Reference Section consists of Professor Azariah S. Root, chairman; Dr. C. W. Andrews, Mr. Andrew Keogh and Mr. William W. Bishop.

That committee has drawn up a schedule that consists of the schedule adopted last winter with only a few items slightly modified and of a number of new items designed to give expression to the resources of reference libraries and to reference work. The special committee recommends that "each library using this schedule is expected to omit all headings which have no reference to its work and to condense all which to them are insignificant under the nearest general heading."

It is believed by your committee on library administration that it will be possible, and if possible preferable, instead of having two separate schedules—one for public libraries and another for reference libraries—to have a single schedule that, by having this plan of omission and of condensation apply to all libraries reporting, will be suited to all grades and classes of libraries.

Labor Saving Devices for Libraries

At the mid-winter meeting of the Council in December approval was given to the plans outlined in the *A. L. A. Bulletin*, November 1914, p. 507-509, for an investigation of labor-saving devices and library equipment. These plans look to the establishment of a permanent clearing house of information and to the publication of a report as soon as sufficient information has been gathered to make such a report worth while. In order to carry out the plans successfully, the committee must have all the information which can be obtained from the libraries of the country concerning their experience with all kinds of equipment and mechanical devices, and must keep as closely as possible in touch with the manufacturers of devices which may be of use in library work.

For the purpose of keeping in touch with manufacturers a circular letter was sent in January to more than 75 firms, explaining briefly the work being undertaken and requesting their co-operation. Nearly all the manufacturers addressed have responded with catalogs or other information, and many of them have expressed a hearty interest in the work and a desire to co-operate. Many of the most important firms have agencies in Washington, and the cordial relations established with their representatives in connection with last year's

exhibit have been continued. In many cases it will be possible to obtain a machine for trial where it seems desirable to have a more intimate knowledge concerning it.

An elaborate questionnaire was prepared and was sent out in February to about 850 libraries. This questionnaire includes devices of 64 kinds, and was purposely made as searching as possible in the nature of the questions asked, with the hope that by putting the questions in detailed form we would get answers which would also go into detail in their comments concerning the good and bad features of various devices. At the date of writing this report replies to the questionnaire have been received from 134 libraries.

That this investigation is capable of becoming of considerable value to the libraries of the country is indicated by the fact that already information has been sent to 27 librarians concerning 24 different devices. An "Interested list" is maintained, on which are recorded all requests for information concerning various devices. This list now contains 153 entries, representing 53 librarians and 63 different devices. The committee would be glad to have a much larger number of such requests.

In the immediate future the work will be carried on along the same lines as in the past few months. Information in response to inquiries will be sent out whenever sufficient data have been collected to be of value. Information which has thus far been given in response to inquiries is believed by the committee to be thoroughly reliable, but not so valuable in completeness and thoroughness as it will be possible to give at a later time.

It now seems likely that the preliminary study will be completed within the period of one or two years originally estimated. Suggestions have been received from two librarians concerning the possible danger of involving the Association in embarrassing difficulties by the publication of a report. This danger has been recognized from the beginning of the work, but the committee believes that it will be possible to prepare a report which will not be open to objection and will none the less be of some value. In a few cases, where a certain type of device has been tried in many libraries and found unsatisfactory, it may not be considered improper to state that such devices in general are not well adapted to library purposes. It may also be thought desirable to state in some cases that although a machine is capable of producing excellent work, the cost of labor for its satisfactory operation is such that many libraries might be unable to use it to advantage. Be-

yond the possibility of occasional statements of this nature, any report which may be submitted for publication may be expected to contain no criticism of specific devices. All critical statements will be of a general nature, and will bear on types of devices rather than products of individual firms, and on their applicability to library use rather than their intrinsic merits or defects.

It is the expectation of the committee that any report prepared for publication will follow the precedent of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and only such devices will be specifically mentioned as can be commended. Any report that may be prepared will of course be submitted for close editorial scrutiny, and for the opinions of legal authorities if such seem needed. But it may be well here to raise the question: Is there any reason why a printed report should not commend a device which is known to be good? Two librarians have made known their opinion that even this would be inadvisable.

The publication of a report is considered a less important part of the plan than the establishment of the clearing house of information, for the latter it is designed to make permanent. Moreover, in information given through individual correspondence and through manifolded circular statements, more specific statements can be made than will be possible in a published report of a necessarily more general nature. Some criticism has recently been made of the policy of disseminating information even in this way. The committee believes that there can be no possible danger of subjecting the Association to criticism or suits for damages by continuing the work along the lines laid down, and distributing the best information that can be obtained to those who have filed requests for such information. The committee had understood the vote of the Council at the midwinter meeting to be an authorization of the proposed plan of procedure in its entirety.

It is but fair to state that except for advice and criticism by other members of the committee all of the painstaking, discriminating and laborious work connected with the clearing house of library labor saving devices has been done by Mr. C. Seymour Thompson.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

The important accomplishment of the year has been the completion of the inspection of library schools authorized two years ago. The examiner, Miss Mary E. Robbins, had begun the work in time for the matter to be mentioned in the last report, and carried on the

work at no little inconvenience to herself, completing the work in December. She visited all the schools including the new school at the California State Library, with the exception of the Simmons College Library School. On account of her recent connection with this school she asked to be relieved from examining it and the examination was conducted by the chairman of the committee in November. The thanks of the committee are due Miss Robbins for her willingness to undertake this laborious task which she carried on at no little inconvenience to herself and for a compensation quite inadequate. Her report as submitted to the committee falls naturally into two groups: first, a general report closing with certain very definite recommendations, and second, a detailed report on each school accompanied by a great amount of illustrative matter in the form of syllabi, quiz questions, examination papers, catalogs, leaflets, and other material which will prove of very great service to the committee in estimating the actual nature of the work offered by the various schools.

The general report when received in January was at once duplicated and placed in the hands of all the members of the committee. The detailed reports of the schools have nearly all reached the committee, although the delay involved in duplicating has necessarily been very considerable. After a thorough study of these reports the committee will be in a position during the coming year to discuss in detail any possible suggestions which it may be disposed to make concerning re-arrangement or modification of the present library school curriculum. They will also be in a position to discuss in detail the general recommendations submitted by Miss Robbins. For the information of the schools and of others interested these general recommendations follow:

"Careful consideration leads me to believe that the committee should co-operate with the schools in the interest of future training in the following ways:

"1. By suggesting that the work of the two-year schools be so arranged that students who satisfactorily complete the required work in approved one-year schools and wish to continue their training, may receive credit for their first year of work. This also requires the differentiation of the work in the one-year schools, so the subjects covered by those students wishing a longer course may articulate with subjects given in two-year schools, while at the same time a general course is arranged for one-year students. It may be wise in some schools to plan this briefer course for those students whose abilities will always con-

fine them to lower positions and smaller salaries. While this arrangement for advanced work has frequently been made in the past, each case has been considered on its individual merits, and no general rules laid down. Some rules would be welcomed by instructors and students of the one-year courses.

"2. By taking up the question of special technical courses for advanced workers with a foundation of the essentials of general training and experience. The need of such courses is becoming continually more pressing. The most immediate and growing demand all over the country is for properly prepared librarians for normal and high schools. Those who are already holding such positions are proving the worth of trained workers. While every library school gives some instruction along these lines, I know of no school at present offering even a one-term course devoted entirely to the special technical and academic subjects required in this branch of service. The training now given is generally covered by a few lectures given in connection with the work with children, or extension work, and alluded to under other topics. Almost never are the phases of vocational guidance, and oral English taught in this connection. The library schools connected with some system of education, or some institution giving training along pedagogic lines could offer this course to the best advantage, opening it to those applicants only who already had general educational and technical training, and an appreciation of the needs of young people.

"Other possible courses might be given in better preparation for the care of art and music libraries. With broader, modern ideas of extension work in museums and conservatories of music, the book collections are increasing, and the need is felt of intelligent service by one who appreciates the art, but is not necessarily a producer. While such positions will always be limited in number of openings, and in number of properly qualified applicants for instruction, there is even now demand enough to warrant good, brief courses given every other year, and advertised widely and long enough ahead for candidates to prepare to take them. Those schools situated near large collections of art and music books would naturally be the ones where such courses should be given. The art course might include a strong course on book illustrating, still sadly needed by many librarians.

"These are but suggestions. Other specialized kinds of advanced work will doubtless be called for. My plea is for some definite, systematic training to be given under proper authority, and properly restricted. Now the

trained worker in active library work often finds the need of additional help along lines not taken up in the technical school during his day. As possible library activities increase the active, intelligent librarian will desire more and yet more in the way of different types of training, for he will realize that experiments are often more costly than tuition fees."

In addition to the accomplishment of the long desired examination, an indirect contribution to the study of methods was made as the result of material accumulated by the committee. In the previous year letters had been sent out to something like 200 librarians by the chairman of the committee inviting suggestions concerning the library schools. The persons addressed were divided into two groups; first, librarians not necessarily library school graduates, for the most part heads of rather large libraries, employing many library school graduates. These were asked to report upon the work of the library school graduates in their libraries, with the request that in the answer they would secure the co-operation of the various heads of the departments in their libraries more immediately in touch with the actual work of the library assistants. They were asked to find out and report in what parts of library work the previous training of the graduates of library schools had seemed to prove adequate, in what parts it had seemed not to be adequate, and therefore in what respects greater emphasis should be laid upon particular parts of the work in the library schools.

The second group consisted of graduates of library schools who had been out for a sufficient length of time and with sufficient success to make it apparent that they possessed the qualities of successful librarianship.

These were asked to state in what respects they had found their library training adequate and in what particulars inadequate for the work they had to do, and also for what parts of the work which they had been called to do the library schools made no preparation whatever. All the correspondents were assured that their criticisms and suggestions would be absolutely treated as confidential, no one but the chairman of the committee knowing from whom criticisms came.

About 160 replies were received, all of them of very great value. Assured of absolutely confidential relations, they spoke with great frankness and in the case of many of the larger libraries the reply involved reports from half a dozen heads. The information thus obtained was carefully gone over by the chairman and all the suggestions which bore upon the work of the schools in general rather than

upon the work of any one particular school were selected out and given, literally without note or comment, to the round table of library school instructors at Chicago in January. In response to many requests there made for a copy of the criticisms, the material was duplicated and two copies sent to each library school. It was urged at that gathering that the chairman indicate which criticisms bore on any particular school. To do this, however, would have in some cases violated the pledge of confidence given to the writers, while in many other cases it was impossible for the chairman of the committee to know which school was in mind. Therefore, no attempt was made to reply to this request. When the committee has completed its study of the specific criticisms of individual schools which came in these letters and also the specific criticisms found in the report of the examiner, it may be possible to do something in the direction desired.

Respectfully submitted, for the committee,
AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

It was stated in last year's report that specifications for the binding of the New International Encyclopedia had been submitted to the publisher. It is gratifying to be able to report this year that the publisher adopted the most important of the specifications and that during the year several volumes bound in accordance therewith have been issued. Other publishers of large reference books are beginning to realize that the specifications of the committee carry weight as being the unprejudiced opinions of persons who are working for better books. In December the Merriam Company of Springfield, Mass., submitted for criticism copies of the buckram edition of the New International Dictionary designed for the use of small libraries. The volumes proved to be well bound, but in the opinion of the members of the committee were not adequate for the use which they would receive.

In January notices were sent to about 3000 libraries, calling attention to various bookbinding questions and inviting librarians to call upon the committee for help in solving binding problems. In comparison with the number of notices sent, the responses were pitifully small. Less than fifty librarians availed themselves of the invitation to ask for aid. This indicates either that the great majority of librarians are getting satisfactory binding, which the committee doubts, or that there is comparatively little interest in the subject. The latter interpretation is probably the true one.

The sample collection of books bound by different binders has been increased by samples received from two more binders. The collection is used frequently in answering questions about the work of individual binders, twenty-three requests of this nature having been received during the year.

An inquiry from one librarian as to whether the committee advocated the use of duck on newspapers has led to an important decision on this point. It is the unanimous opinion of the members of the committee that it is not wise to bind newspapers in any kind of leather, except in occasional instances where a library can afford to spend a much larger sum for binding which has no advantage except better appearance on the shelf for the first few years. Cowhide and other leathers which rapidly deteriorate with age are, of course, quite evidently unsuitable. If moroccos which are free from acid are used, the cost of binding newspapers is greatly increased, with no corresponding gain in length of service. The committee believes that the best material to use is a heavy grade, closely woven duck. If the work of forwarding be properly done, this material ought to last as long as the paper. It should be understood, of course, that no matter what material is used on the back, either paper, or a smooth cloth which will reduce friction to a minimum, should be used on the sides.

Respectfully submitted,
ARTHUR L. BAILEY,
JOSEPH L. WHEELER,
GERTRUDE STILES,
Committee.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

Your committee upon federal and state relations respectfully reports that during the past year the following matters have been considered by it:

1. Our attention having been called to an inconvenience inflicted upon libraries through a decision of the Treasury Department, requiring books imported to be marked "in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of origin," correspondence was had with the Treasury Department, which declined to alter the ruling, and with the leading members of the committee on ways and means of the House of Representatives, who stated that any change in the tariff law in this particular could not be taken up until the meeting of the next Congress.

2. Having learned that a renewed attempt was being made to prevent the issue of stamped envelopes bearing a printed request for return, correspondence was had with cer-

tain members of Congress so as to endeavor to prevent any such action.

3. The committee learned that a bill had been introduced containing a provision detrimental to the best interests of libraries, namely, that books by an American author could not be imported save with the consent of the copyright proprietor. Therefore, a protest against favorable consideration of such a bill was filed and a request that the Association be heard in opposition to such bill before any report from the committee.

4. Having learned that there was doubt as to whether the importation of books and periodicals through the mails from Germany would be permitted by the allied powers at war with that empire, the State Department was requested to secure from them permission for such transportation through the mails.

Respectfully submitted,
BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE ON WORK FOR THE BLIND

Your committee, in its report of last year, urged more systematic co-operation among organizations interested in the circulation of embossed books. As a step toward this end the present report is an attempt to furnish a brief inventory of the reading resources of the blind throughout the country, including the centers of distribution in each state, the nature and size of these collections, and the principal sources for the purchase of material. A number of organizations failed to respond to the request for statistics; in such cases data from earlier published reports have been given, and the dates of the reports indicated. Otherwise, the figures here quoted are for 1914. The collections owned by the schools, though frequently designed for the use of pupils exclusively, are given here, as co-operation is often possible.

These data make clear the imperative need for the most intelligent co-ordination of effort, if this special reading public, small in number, scattered over the entire country, is to be supplied to the best advantage with the limited resources available. The discouragement of insignificant collections, the development of a few additional large ones in portions of the country now neglected, and the adoption of a uniform type for the printing of books are urged as means of relieving present conditions. The national annual appropriation of \$10,000 is far too inadequate to meet the demand for both text-books for children and reading matter for the general public. If even a few states could follow New York in the making of an annual appropriation for the printing of embossed books, the situation would be immensely improved.

Embossed books for the blind are to be found in the following agencies throughout the country:

ALABAMA: Montgomery, Department of Archives and History. Talladega, School for the Blind (1908).
 ARKANSAS: Little Rock, School for the Blind (1908).
 CALIFORNIA: Berkeley, School for the Deaf and Blind. Sacramento, State Library. San Francisco, Association for the Blind.
 COLORADO: Colorado Springs, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).
 CONNECTICUT: Hartford, Institute for the Blind. School Department (1908).
 DELAWARE: Wilmington, Institute Free Library.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Washington, Library of Congress and National Library for the Blind.
 FLORIDA: St. Augustine, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).
 GEORGIA: Macon, Academy for the Blind (1908).
 ILLINOIS: Chicago, Public Library. Jacksonville, School for the Blind (1908).
 INDIANA: Indianapolis, Indiana School for the Blind and State Library.
 IOWA: Des Moines, Iowa Library Commission. Vinton, Iowa College for the Blind.
 KANSAS: Kansas City, School for the Blind (1908).
 KENTUCKY: Louisville, Free Public Library and Kentucky Institute for the Education of the Blind.
 LOUISIANA: Baton Rouge, School for the Blind.
 MARYLAND: Baltimore, Enoch Pratt Free Library. Overlea P. O., Maryland School for the Blind.
 MASSACHUSETTS: Boston, Public Library. Brookline, Public Library. Lynn, Public Library. New Bedford, Free Public Library. Watertown, Library of Perkins Institution. Worcester, Free Public Library.
 MICHIGAN: Detroit, Public Library. Lansing, Michigan School for the Blind (1908). Saginaw, Michigan Employment Institute for the Blind (1913).
 MINNESOTA: Faribault, School for the Blind (1908).
 MISSISSIPPI: Jackson, State Institute for the Blind.
 MISSOURI: St. Louis, Public Library and School for the Blind (1908).
 MONTANA: Boulder, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).
 NEBRASKA: Nebraska City, Institute for the Blind.
 NEW MEXICO: Alamo Gordo, Institute for the Blind (1908).
 NEW YORK: Albany, State Library for the Blind. Auburn, Seymour Library. Batavia, State School for the Blind. Brooklyn, Public Library. Buffalo, Public Library. New York, Institute for the Education of the Blind; Public School Classes for the Blind Children; Public Library. Rochester, Public Library.
 NORTH CAROLINA: Raleigh, Library for Blind Institute.
 NORTH DAKOTA: Bathgate, School for the Blind.
 OHIO: Cincinnati, Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind. Cleveland, Public Library.
 OKLAHOMA: Wagoner, School for the Blind (1908).
 OREGON: Portland, Library Association. Salem, State School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).
 PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia, Free Library; Overbrook, Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind. Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library; Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind (1908).
 RHODE ISLAND: Providence, Public Library.
 SOUTH DAKOTA: Gary, School for the Blind.
 TENNESSEE: Nashville, School for the Blind (1908).
 TEXAS: Austin, State School for the Blind (1908).
 UTAH: Ogden, School for the Deaf and Blind. Salt Lake City, Auxiliary of the Reading Room for the Blind, Public Library.

VIRGINIA: Staunton, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

WASHINGTON: Seattle, Public Library. Spokane, Public Library. Vancouver, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

WEST VIRGINIA: Romney, School for the Deaf and Blind (1908).

WISCONSIN: Janesville, State School for the Blind. Milwaukee, Public Library.

The new edition of the "List of publications in American Braille" published by the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook, Philadelphia, is a record of all the books available in the American Braille type.

Practically all of the Braille music embossed in this country is included in the catalog of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass., and the School for the Blind, Jacksonville, Ill.

The most important list of the books and music published in the European Braille type is issued by the National Institute for the Blind, 224, Great Portland street, London, W., England, formerly the British and Foreign Blind Association. Announcements of the new publications from this press are given monthly in *The Braille Review*. The catalog of the books and music published by the Royal Blind Asylum and School, West Craigmillar, Edinburgh, Scotland, is also of interest. The most useful lists of material published in foreign languages are issued by F. W. Vogel, Hamburg 33, Hünerstrasse 122, and by the Association Valentin Haüy, 7 & 9 Rue Duroc, Paris.

The Catalogue general de la musique imprimée en Braille was brought out by the Association Valentin Haüy in 1910. This is a list of all the piano music embossed by the continental presses and also by the British and Foreign Blind Association, London.

The price list quoted by the Moon Society, 104, Queen's Road, Brighton, England, contains all the material printed in that type. This organization is now a part of the National Institute for the Blind.

For both reading matter and music embossed in the New York point type the catalog of the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky., should be used, as it includes practically all of such material.

The State School for the Blind, Batavia, N. Y., and the Xavier Free Publication Society, 59 East 83d street, New York city, have short lists of material not contained in that of the American Printing House. The catalog of the former is made up principally of music and the latter altogether of books.

For the Committee,
 LUCILLE A. GOLDTHWAITE, *Chairman*

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING

The relations of libraries to the book trade at the present time seem to be in a state of transition. The American Publishers' Association dissolved this spring. Various court decisions during the year seem to tend toward the prohibition of the enforcement of fixed prices for the retail trade by the wholesaler or publisher. For the time being, at least, dealers apparently are not limited in the discounts they may offer to libraries. The late court decisions indicate that the maintenance of fixed retail prices is not feasible. Your committee is, therefore, of the opinion that bookbuying by libraries is at present a matter for the individual library and the individual bookseller and is not a matter for consideration by this committee. Your committee feels, however, that owing to possible new legislation, the committee on bookbuying should be continued, even though it may remain inactive for the time being.

It seems opportune at this time to restate the position of the bookbuying committee. The committee believes that bookbuying for libraries does not necessarily come in conflict with the fixed price system. We do believe, however, that in the development of the net price system during the last ten years, the libraries have not received due consideration as large buyers. The retail bookseller expects a larger discount from buying in quantities. Throughout the business world, whether it may be coal, stationery supplies, or even gas and electricity, increased discounts have been allowed individual buyers in proportion to the quantity. The publisher and the retailer between themselves have considered such discounts, but seem to have failed to share them with libraries. For this reason the dissatisfaction of the library in the fixed price system has in reality been forced by the unfortunate position the publishers and dealers have taken in failing to recognize libraries as an important factor in trade. Such a lack of consideration tends to lessen the confidence and co-operation which are necessary to sound and successful business.

The committee quotes from Wells' "Social forces in England and America" to emphasize its point that the library bookbuying is practically a wholesale and not a retail transaction.

"Then next, being a philosopher, he would decide that if he was going to buy a great number of libraries in this way, he was going to make an absolutely new sort of demand for these books, and that he was entitled to a special sort of supply.

"He would not expect the machinery of retail bookselling to meet the needs of wholesale buying. So he would go either to wholesale booksellers, or directly to the various publishers of the books and editions he had chosen, and ask for reasonable special prices . . . And the publishers would, of course, give him very special prices, more especially in the case of the out-of-copyright books."

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

There has been no change in the investments during the year. All interest on the investments has been promptly paid.

The trustees hope that three new life memberships may soon be secured, so that the money temporarily borrowed from the surplus fund may be repaid; and it would also be desirable to secure additional new life memberships by which the principal account of the endowment fund might be increased.

The \$150 surplus account reported on hand January 15, 1913, has been lent temporarily to the endowment fund principal account in order to purchase \$1,000 U. S. Steel Bond. This amount has been reduced \$75, the amount received from life memberships during 1914.

The usual audit of the investments and accounts of the trust was made by Mr. Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, at the request of the chairman of the finance committee of the American Library Association.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. W. APPLETON,
EDWARD W. SHELDON,
M. TAYLOR PYNE,

Trustees Endowment Fund, A. L. A.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Jan.-Apr., 1915

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company,	
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1915.....	\$3,792.80
Membership fees	5,578.85
Interest on bank balance, Jan.-Apr....	22.43
	<hr/>
	\$9,394.08

Expenditures

Checks No. 65-70 (Vouchers No. 1023-1098)	3,677.72
Balance Union Trust Co., Chicago	\$5,716.36
G. B. Utley, Balance, Nat. Bank of Rep.	250.00

Due from Publishing Board on	
1914 acc't.	500.00
Total Balance	\$6,466.36
JAMES L. WHITNEY FUND	
Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1914..	\$174.55
Interest, Jan. 1, 1915.....	2.55
Fifth Installment, Feb. 20, 1915.....	23.78
Total	\$200.88
Respectfully submitted,	
C. B. RODEN, Treasurer.	
Chicago, May 10, 1915.	

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

In number and variety of publications, the A. L. A. Publishing Board has experienced the most active year of its history. While financial profit is not sought, most of the books or pamphlets being sold to libraries practically at cost of manufacture, and many of them being undertaken because commercial publishers are unwilling to take risks of loss, it is gratifying to record that the Board has practically no dead stock, and that the increasing lists of sales denote that a real need is being met. The sales of publications for the past ten years show a steady gain:

1905-06	\$5,679.50
1906-07	6,007.34
1907-08	6,415.39
1908-09	7,377.80
1909-10	5,663.10
1910-11	4,778.12
1911-12	10,351.73
1912-13	13,424.19
1913-14	11,560.79
1914-15	13,544.67

New publications.—The largest publications of the year are the Supplement, 1900-1910, to the "A. L. A. Index to general literature," which was issued in July, 1914, and in the preparation of material for which eight libraries co-operated with the Board; and Miss Hitchler's new revised edition of her "Cataloging for small libraries," enlarged to about five times its previous size, which is coming from the press as this report is written. Miss Hewins' new edition of her "Books for boys and girls," comprising 112 pages, is nearly twice the size of the old edition, and is having a most gratifying sale.

The Board co-operated with the Immigrant Education Society in the publication of John Foster Carr's "Immigrant and library: Italian helps," and other opportunities for co-operation with this organization in the issuance of further foreign lists will probably be available in the near future.

Forthcoming publications.—The following publications are expected to appear in the course of the next few months:

"List of subject headings for a juvenile catalog," by Margaret Mann.

"A pamphlet on library advertising and publicity," by Charles E. Rush.

"Bohemian list," by Mrs. E. E. Ledbetter.

"Russian list," by E. Braslawsky under the editorial supervision of Carl B. Boden.

"County libraries, a tract on their organization, maintenance and advantages," by Mary Frances Isom.

Several new chapters of the Manual of library economy.

Work on a new revised edition of the Kroeger "Guide to reference books" has been begun by Miss Isadore G. Mudge, of the Columbia University Library, and it is hoped that it will be ready for printing early in 1916.

A. L. A. Booklist.—The total subscriptions to the *Booklist* now are as follows: Bulk to commissions and libraries, 2,403; retail subscriptions, 1,905; sent to library members and affiliated state associations as part of their membership perquisites, 470; free list, 111; total, 4,889.

Miss May Masee, editor, reports as follows concerning the *Booklist*:

Beginning with volume 12, the *Booklist* will be dated from October to July.

The *Booklist* will continue its small library department and will make a special effort to serve high school libraries. The growing movement to establish and maintain up-to-date libraries in the high schools is adding to the list of subscribers and greatly extending the influence of the list. Teachers are subscribing for themselves as well as for their schools.

The main subject of the program at the conference of high schools held at the University of Chicago April 16 was the high school library. At the section meetings about 500 copies of the *Booklist* were distributed to teachers who were interested.

The Chicago Woman's Club this year subscribed for twenty copies to distribute among the members of the club. It is reported that the day after the lists are delivered there is never a *Booklist* to be found. This plan might be adopted by other women's clubs.

The number of visitors, both librarians and publishers, has greatly increased during the past year. This works for better mutual understanding of conditions. Through this visiting, several very helpful names have been added to the list of contributors. As the value of the *Booklist* depends so primarily upon

contributions of knowledge made by librarians, it is specially important that the list of contributors should grow with the increasing output of books and the number of subscribers.

All the members of the *Booklist* staff wish to express their gratitude personally and professionally for the loyal support of the Publishing Board, and for the increasing number of librarians who are accepting their responsibility as co-editors and sending regular contributions of notes to make the *Booklist* represent the public library opinion of books published.

Analytical cards for serials.—The following facts are derived from the report of Mr. William Stetson Merrill, editor of the A. L. A. periodical cards:

The present report upon analytical cards for serials covers the year from May 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915. During this period twelve monthly shipments of cards have been sent out, numbered 313 to 324 inclusive, which were received by subscribers (except number 324, not yet distributed) between June 22, 1914, and April 16, 1915. These shipments comprised 1917 new titles and 93 reprints, making a total of 2010. As last year's report, covering a period of only eleven months, included 3730 titles, there has been a falling off of 1720 titles, or 46 per cent, during the past year. The cause for this remarkable decrease is undoubtedly the European war, which has interfered with the issue or delivery of some periodicals, and has reduced the number of articles in others.

The number of cards printed was 149,760, of which the regular number have been distributed to subscribers and the surplus kept in stock.

A revision of the list of serials to be analyzed has been in progress since last autumn and is now nearing completion. The subscribers and collaborating libraries have generally accepted the principle, formulated by Mr. Lane and Dr. Andrews, that the material to be analyzed on cards shall be monographic in form or character, thus eliminating articles of less importance or of less enduring value.

Advertising.—About 27,400 circulars listing the publications of the Board have been mailed from headquarters during the last conference year. Advertising has been continued in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, *Survey* and the *Dial*. Copies of new publications are sent for review to the leading literary magazines and newspapers, as well as to the professional journals. For the main part, however, experience has encouraged us to rely as heretofore

mainly on direct circularization of libraries and other specialized groups.

HENRY E. LEGLER, *Chairman.*

CATALOG SECTION

The first meeting of the Catalog Section was held Friday afternoon, Mr. Adolf Law Voge of the Mechanics'-Mercantile Library of San Francisco, presiding in the absence of Dr. Wiley. The first subject was the "Code for classifiers."

William Stetson Merrill's paper, "What classifiers are saying about the code," summed up briefly criticisms of the code, favorable and unfavorable. In closing, Mr. Merrill said: "The code, in its present form, at least, is intended neither as a compilation of knotty points of difficulty for the expert classifier, nor as a primer of classification for the beginner, but as an illustration of a comprehensive treatise on the principles of assigning books to their proper places in any system or grouping of the topics of human knowledge. . . . Such a code aims to bring together in orderly sequence a set of principles for the guidance of classifiers to choose between two or more places in which a given book might equally well be placed, and thereby secure uniformity in their work."

The code as an efficiency agent was discussed by Miss Letitia Gosman of Princeton University Library, who outlined the advantages to be derived from its use.

"The proposed code for classifiers" was the subject of a paper by Julia Pettee of Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Miss Pettee made a plea for a classed arrangement. "The alphabetical form in which these rules are tentatively issued seems to me a serious obstacle to their usefulness. . . . If the rules are arranged under large common subject groups and definitions added which will point out clearly the main lines of cleavage, it seems to me that it would make a most useful manual of instruction. . . . To my mind a code for classifiers and our present classification scheme can not be considered apart from one another, and I suggest that the committee on the code take up this matter of an appendix on the Dewey."

Miss Josephine Rathbone, discussing Miss Pettee's paper, also expressed the hope that the section or the Council would take up the subject of D. C. expansions.

Following this the acting chairman proposed a resolution recommending to the Council of the A. L. A. that a committee be appointed to be known as the advisory committee on D. C. expansions. The adop-

tion of this resolution was unanimously approved.

The next subject was "Classification of federal documents," discussed in a paper by Mary A. Hartwell. Miss Hartwell summed up the main arguments of her paper in this way: "To non-depository libraries. Classified by subject always. . . . Depository libraries would in the long run find the Checklist classification preferable, unless the collection is very small, or a subject classification is already in use and giving satisfaction. . . . Whichever plan you decide upon, arrange Congressional documents by serial numbers."

Miss Bessie Goldberg's paper on "Cataloging and classification of music" was characterized by a practical treatment of the subject and by the concrete illustrations used.

"Training for cataloging work," was discussed by Amy Allen, of West Virginia University Library with her exposition of "A college cataloging course of 22 lessons"; by Lucia Haley, Seattle Public Library, on "Professional standards"; by Alice M. Dougan, Purdue University Library, on "Is cataloging unpopular?"; by Theodora R. Brewitt, Los Angeles Public Library Training School, on "The training class in the public library"; by Esther Smith, Michigan University Library, in "Some heresies"; by Helen B. Sutliff, Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, with "Things not mentioned in the curriculum"; by Sula Wagner, St. Louis Public Library, in "How to train a cataloger"; by Alice M. Healy, San Francisco Public Library, in "Training catalogers in a public library by actual work"; by Joseph R. Daniels, Riverside Public Library, in "Library cataloging in perspective"; by T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library, with "Cataloging training for a university library," and by Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library, in "Training for catalog work."

Owing to the length of the program, a special session was held Saturday morning. Mr. C. H. Hastings gave a summary of the "Proposed manual of arranging cards in a dictionary catalog." There was much discussion on this subject and Mr. Hastings recommended that the acting chairman appoint a committee to co-operate with him in proposing alternative schemes for card arrangement which would be satisfactory to different libraries.

The subject of D. C. expansions was next introduced. This elicited considerable discussion with the general consensus of opinion that expansion would be advisable in the

classes Philosophy, Religion, and Sociology, especially, and that provision be made for new subjects for which Dewey gives no classification.

With the election of officers the meeting adjourned. The officers elected for the next session of the section, are: Miss Sula Wagner, St. Louis Public Library, chairman, and Miss Charlotte Foye, John Crerar Library, secretary.

The members of the committee appointed by Mr. Voge, the acting chairman, to co-operate with Mr. Hastings are: T. Franklin Currier, Margaret Mann, Mary Sutliff, Bessie Goldberg, Clifford B. Clapp, Charles J. Matthews, Mary E. Hazeltine, and Nella J. Martin.

ALICE M. HEALY, *Acting Secretary.*

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The only session of the College and Reference Section was held Tuesday morning, June 8, in the Chemistry Annex, with an attendance somewhat over 200. Charles H. Compton, reference librarian of the Seattle Public Library, presided.

The meeting was opened with a paper by John Boynton Kaiser, librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, entitled "A need and an opportunity: the civics room," under which title he made a well-worked and well-presented plea for close touch between every public library and the civic administration of its locality through what is commonly known as municipal reference work, although the civics room may include the wider field of citizenship generally. The second paper, "Cleveland experience with departmentalized reference work," by Carl P. P. Vitz, second vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, was read, in the absence of its author, by Joseph L. Wheeler, recently assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library. In this paper Mr. Vitz reached the conclusion that except where exceptional conditions prevail, the maximum of efficiency in reference work will be attained by centralization and concentration of both collections and staff.

William E. Henry, librarian at the University of Washington, followed with an able discussion of "The conservation of library material: the problem which required reading courses bring to a college library." The new problem of the library, he said, is not, as of old, preservation, but conservation, and it is especially pressing in our college and reference libraries. High class material used in preparing theses being usually more concise and more useful for students' purposes, is the point of severest attack. Leaves become

soiled and torn, words and sentences are underscored with pencil, and often entire articles are torn from bound volumes of periodicals that are almost impossible to replace. The difficulty lies in the modern methods of instruction, and Mr. Henry said he saw at the present time but two courses to suggest: first, that one student in a class should digest an article and prepare a brief for the use of the others; and as an alternative, the duplication of the entire article by mimeograph or some other process, so that many students could be at work on the same article at one time. A third plan, not yet in control of either librarian or professor, would be the more generous publication of source-books and pamphlets; but he realized the unlikelihood of this hope being fulfilled.

Purd B. Wright and Dr. C. W. Andrews, discussing Mr. Henry's paper, both suggested the use of the photostat for reproducing magazine articles or chapters of books for the use of college classes.

Mr. Henry was followed by C. B. Joeckel, librarian of the Berkeley Public Library, who in a paper entitled "The field of the public library in the college town," expressed the belief that the relations between college and public libraries in college towns should be on a middle ground of friendly co-operation. In particular he urged that readers in the public library be referred to the college library only when the former has entirely failed to satisfy their needs and that too only when the question is one worth working upon.

The report of the special committee on library statistics, prepared by its chairman, A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, was presented by Dr. Andrews. This report, with the proposed schedules, having already been printed in the pamphlet of committee reports distributed at the beginning of the conference, Dr. Andrews read in its stead the report of the committee on library administration as a result of which the special committee on statistics had been appointed. He then asked the section its wishes on certain specific points: first, whether there is any theoretical principle upon which the proposed schedule could discriminate between what is strictly library service and other service within the library such as, for instance, that devoted to the physical comfort of readers; second, as to the proper way of counting the use of reference books; and third, whether the present distinction between pamphlets and books should be modified so as to rest upon difference in treatment rather than difference in size. Finally he asked the section to vote whether it preferred a single schedule for all

libraries or two schedules, one for college libraries and one for all other libraries.

A lively discussion followed. Mr. Wyer moved that the section declare itself in favor of a single schedule and approve the report of the committee.

Mr. Henry, on the other hand, said that the college library has a so much narrower field and lesser variety of material than the public library that any report he could make on the single schedule proposed would look very scrappy and incomplete.

After some further discussion, the section voted orally, by what was evidently a close margin, in favor of a single schedule. Mr. Bowerman, as chairman of the committee on library administration, then said the committee did not wish to force any schedule on the college librarians against their will; and finally the matter was reconsidered and referred to the special committee for further investigation and report. This ended the session.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The Agricultural Libraries Section convened on the evening of Friday, June 5, at 113 Agricultural Hall, the chairman, Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, of Oregon Agricultural College, presiding. The attendance was unexpectedly large and great interest was manifested in the work of the agricultural libraries. A paper on "The relation between the agricultural college libraries and the extension work of the country as developing under the Smith-Lever bill," by D. W. Working of the Office of Farmers' Co-operative Demonstrations in the Northern and Western states, was read in the absence of Mr. Working, by Mrs. Bunnell, librarian of the Department of Agriculture of the University of California. This paper provoked many questions concerning the privileges and duties of libraries under the Smith-Lever bill. Fortunately Miss Caroline B. Sherman, librarian of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, was present and able to enlighten the inquiring ones. Through her it was learned that some of the states which have no strong library commissions distributing libraries to the farmers, are preparing to test the scope of the Smith-Lever bill, and see if it is not possible to furnish libraries to accompany the demonstrators that are now being sent out under this bill to instruct the farmers. This, if practicable, will be an excellent solution of the problem which has long distressed those states which have neither library commissions nor funds to send rural libraries from the colleges. These rural libraries should be more useful than the ordinary traveling library as they will be selected

to follow an awakened interest along certain definite lines.

A paper, "How shall we induce our faculty and students to more general cultural reading" by Miss Elizabeth Forrest, librarian of Montana State College, was listened to with the most evident interest. Owing to the length of the preceding discussion and lateness of the hour, it was a matter of regret that this paper could not be followed by a discussion, since this is one of the problems that presses heavily on the heart and conscience of almost every librarian of a technical school, and various and most interesting methods have been devised to stimulate the interest in cultural reading.

The paper of Miss Barnett, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, on "The relation of the agricultural college and the experiment station libraries to the library of the federal Department of Agriculture" was very sympathetically read by Miss Shearman, who, in her work in the Office of Markets, co-operates closely with Miss Barnett. Miss Barnett's paper was a most modest statement of the many ways in which the United States Department of Agriculture Library gives its splendid service in lending, in gifts of duplicates, in bibliographical work and in personal service and advice in the organization of agricultural libraries. This paper was most useful as there were present a number of young librarians and assistants who were evidently not aware of the extent to which they may call upon the United States Department of Agriculture Library for service.

The last paper on the program was "An index for agricultural periodicals" by Miss Vina Elethe Clark, librarian of Iowa State College, read in Miss Clark's absence by Miss Robina Rae, her agricultural assistant. This paper was the result of a questionnaire sent out by Miss Clark to ascertain to what extent the libraries were favorable toward co-operating to prepare an index, if H. W. Wilson Co. would not publish an index for agricultural libraries; also of a questionnaire sent out by Mrs. Kidder requesting each librarian to name fifty agricultural periodicals which they would like indexed. From these questionnaires a report was made out which indicated that the majority of the librarians were willing to co-operate, though they much preferred the H. W. Wilson Company's efficient service.

Upon the close of this paper Mr. Rowell, representative of the H. W. Wilson Co., was called upon and stated that Mr. Wilson proposes to issue an index to agricultural periodicals beginning January 1916. This news was received with general approval. Mr. Wilson

is working out a scheme of cost proportional to the service to be given. At present his plan is to charge one dollar for every one thousand entries of the periodicals taken by a library and ten cents per thousand for those periodicals not taken by the library.

A resolution was passed that a committee of three be appointed to formulate a definite plan of action for the librarians in preparing an index, in case the H. W. Wilson Co. could not redeem the promise of issuing an index before the next Agricultural Libraries Section's national meeting, this committee to be prepared to report its definite plan at the next meeting of the Section in 1916.

Mr. M. G. Wyer of the University of Nebraska Library was elected chairman of the section for the year 1916.

The meeting, which was a very informal one, broke up with the universal regret expressed that the section should have had only one short evening in which to consider so many interesting and vital questions.

IDA A. KIDDER, *Chairman*.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

The Children's Librarians' Section of the A. L. A. met in California Hall of the University of California, on June 8, at 10 a.m. In the absence of the chairman, Miss J. M. Carson of New York, the meeting was called to order by the vice-chairman, Miss Jasmine Britton of Los Angeles.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott, story-teller and lecturer, read a paper on the "Inspirational influence of books in the life of children" and gave the audience a vivid picture of what books may mean to children growing up in a sheltered home of culture and refinement.

Mrs. Alice G. Whitbeck, librarian of Contra Costa County Free Library, Martinez, California, spoke on the "Reading of older girls and boys." Mrs. Whitbeck's work with children in Berkeley is well known and the problems she now faces in her county work made her paper of great interest. Her talk called forth discussion by Miss Greer of Tacoma, Miss Hunt of Brooklyn, Mrs. Linn of Santa Barbara, and Miss Wood of Portland, who sent her contribution through a proxy, Miss Bailey.

Miss Greer contended that the reading of older boys and girls suffered when they were transferred to the adult department, not because of lack of training in the children's room but because of lack of guidance in the adult department, where they are suddenly turned loose in a miscellaneous collection of books, whose standard of selection is lower

than that prevailing in the children's room. All were agreed that the best solution of the difficulty was the employment of an assistant specially adapted to work with adolescents. If this were impossible the establishment of an Intermediate Collection was thought desirable, to be shelved preferably in the adult circulating department.

Mrs. May Dexter Henshall, school library organizer for the State of California, talked most interestingly on "Reading in rural districts" and gave some very surprising data concerning the conditions existing in many of California's school libraries and the changes that had been made possible through the work of the school library organizers.

The session ended with a short business meeting at which the following officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Gertrude Andrus, superintendent children's department, Public Library, Seattle; vice-chairman, Miss Elizabeth Knapp, chief of children's department, Public Library, Detroit; secretary and treasurer, Miss Jessie Sibley, children's librarian, New York Public Library. Mr. Edmund L. Pearson of the New York Public Library and Mr. J. C. Dana of the Newark Public Library were elected to the Advisory Board to succeed Miss Titcomb and Dr. Hill. The meeting adjourned after passing a resolution expressing its sympathy with the efforts of the Boy Scouts to better the reading of boys by means of a week when the retail book trade shall place special emphasis on juvenile books, and also suggesting that the A. L. A. Council should indicate its approval of such a plan in some formal way.

GERTRUDE ANDRUS, *Secretary pro tem.*

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The School Libraries Section met in East Hall, University of California, at 9:30 Saturday morning, with an attendance of two hundred and fifty. Martha Wilson, St. Paul, chairman of the section, presiding, Ella Morgan, librarian Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, acting secretary. In opening the meeting the purpose of the section was outlined. The school library being one of the great problems now confronting the library field, it is fitting that there should be a section in the American Library Association devoted to the discussion of work with all classes of schools, rural, elementary, graded, high, and normal schools. Work with school libraries is a form of library extension, and as school libraries are developed, and pupils, teachers, and superintendents are trained in a knowledge of books and libraries, public libraries will receive increased support and use.

Many agencies are now at work on the school library problems, and they have in the past worked somewhat independently. It is the purpose of the School Libraries Section to present a survey of current school library activities and to afford opportunity for professional discussion of work with school organizations. Owing to the brief time given to section meetings, it was necessary to cut down reports and discussions.

Mr. Archie E. Cloud, assistant superintendent of San Francisco, spoke on the School Libraries Section and the teacher. The school library is an important feature of school work in California and the schools are in sympathy with library work and eager to co-operate. Speaking for the California Educational Association, Mr. Cloud invited the librarians of California to form a library section in the organization.

The symposium of school library activities was opened by reports of the work of the library department of the N. E. A. The report of the president, Harriet A. Wood, of Portland, presented by Miss Lytle, of Spokane, outlined the program for the meeting to be held in Oakland in August. The report of the N. E. A. high school committee prepared by Mary E. Hall, of Brooklyn, chairman, was presented by W. H. Kerr, of Emporia, Kan. Comprehensive in scope, and replete with interesting detail, it presented a survey not only of the high school, but of the whole school library situation. This report will be printed in full in the *Proceedings* of the National Education Association. Owing to the limited time, other reports of the library department of the N. E. A. were presented briefly. These were: the normal school committee report prepared by Mary C. Richardson, Castine, Maine; the elementary school committee report presented by its chairman, Effie L. Power, Pittsburgh; and the report of the committee on library instruction in normal schools prepared by Mr. J. F. Hosis, Chicago Normal College.

The work of the library department of the National Council of Teachers of English was presented by Mr. W. H. Kerr, Emporia, Kan. The work of the library department of the English teachers' organization reflects great and effective interest by the English teachers and by their officers. At the meeting last November, the library work was represented by Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, on the main program, and by Miss Mary E. Hall, of Brooklyn, on the high school section. The great and frequently shown interest of Mr. J. F. Hosis, of Chicago, the secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English, is

perhaps the most valuable contribution of the English teachers' library department to progress in school libraries.

Because of the interest in the section, a second meeting was appointed to complete unfinished business and afford opportunity for discussion. The second meeting was held in California Hall, Monday morning, June 7. A paper on the School Libraries Section and the A. L. A. prepared by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, of St. Paul, was read.

This emphasized the library extension feature of school library work. Discussion was opened up by Miss Zaidee Brown, of Long Beach, who brought up the question of high school library administration, whether it could be most advantageously carried on under public library or school board supervision. The library side was presented by Miss Power, of Pittsburgh, and Miss Price, of the University of California, who told of the administration of high school and country school libraries through the school department of the Library Association of Portland. The administration of high school libraries under the school was discussed by Mrs. Madison, of Oakland, and Miss Nunn, of Spokane.

A report was presented from the A. L. A. committee on library instruction in normal schools, Lucy E. Fay, Nashville, chairman. This included a list of schools offering such instruction, graded according to length of course. The report was accepted and will be printed in full in A. L. A. *Proceedings*. Two committees were appointed at the mid-winter meeting of the School Libraries Section, January, 1915. The report on "Training of school librarians in library schools," Mr. F. K. Walter, Albany, chairman, showed a thorough investigation of instruction now given in library schools, with the conclusion that little special training for school library work is offered.

As the demand for school librarians is on the increase, it was felt that this committee could give valuable service by further investigation and recommendations, and it was voted to continue it. The committee appointed to investigate administration of school libraries in counties, states, towns, and cities and to prepare for distribution a statement regarding the best methods, made a report of progress. It was voted to continue the committee.

To provide funds for incidental expenses of the section, a voluntary paid membership was created. It was voted to hold a meeting in conjunction with the mid-winter library meeting in Chicago, January, 1916.

The committee on nominations presented as officers for 1916, Mary E. Hall, Brooklyn,

chairman; Dr. A. S. Root, Oberlin, vice-chairman; Alice Blanchard, Newark, secretary and treasurer.

MARTHA WILSON.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

The Trustees' Section held a separate meeting on Friday evening, June 4, at 101 California Hall. A small group was in attendance, but there was interesting discussion as to recent laws and civic practices bearing upon the library situation. Washington T. Porter of Cincinnati presided, and he reported to the section on the application of workmen's compensation laws in Ohio to library employees. An appeal to the courts against this application had been unsuccessful so that one per cent. of salaries has to be retained for return to the general treasury to compensate workmen for accidents suffered in the exercise of their calling. As library employees do not suffer from vocational accidents this works a serious injustice in the case of libraries.

A brief discussion on civil service examinations again voiced the library protest against methods of examinations foreign to library conditions while accepting the desirability of examinations within the library itself, or upon library lines, as a safeguard against political misuse of library positions.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The annual business meeting of the League of Library Commissions was presided over by Miss Mary E. Downey, second vice-president.

The committee on book selection of foreign books for traveling libraries, submitted a report of progress. The chief matter of business was the consideration of amendments to the constitution. Iowa had proposed an amendment to article 4, making the terms of office of the president and the secretary-treasurer two years instead of one, these officers to be elected on alternated years. New York had proposed to amend article 5, section 1, so that the executive committee, instead of including the publication board, should include three members elected from three different states, to hold office, as determined by lot, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years: to amend article 6, section 2, so that "reports of all committees shall be forwarded to the secretary of the league at least thirty days before the date of the annual meeting"; and to amend article 8, section 1, so that "the annual meeting of the league shall be held at the time and place of the mid-winter meeting of the Council of the A. L. A."

All the amendments were adopted and all

except the last unanimously. Objection was here raised by Indiana, not to making the midwinter meeting the annual meeting, but to making the time and place of the meeting dependent upon the decision of the A. L. A. Council.

In considering the recommendations made at the midwinter meetings of the eastern and western sections of the league, it was found that several of them were covered by the amendments. It was voted to print material for the aid of new commissions. Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., of New York, was appointed chairman of a committee to take up with the Carnegie Corporation the advisability of increasing the income required of Carnegie gifts from 10 per cent to 12 per cent or 15 per cent, and also the matter of more flexibility of building plans.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Miss Fannie C. Rawson, Kentucky; first vice-president, Henry N. Sanborn, Indiana; second vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Miss Sarah Askew, New Jersey; members of executive committee: Mr. W. W. Watson, New York, three years; Miss Mary E. Downey, Utah, two years; and Miss Anna M. Price, Illinois, one year.

The second and third sessions were combined at the meeting, June 4, at 8 p. m.

In opening the discussion as to "How custodians of traveling libraries may be familiarized with their books," Mr. Bostwick expressed the opinion that the only effective way was for the custodian to read the books in his charge.

Because of Miss Marvin's absence, Miss Price opened the discussion on "Methods of circulation in traveling library work," with an account of the methods used in Illinois. Discussion followed.

Through a misunderstanding neither Mr. Wyer, who was to have read Miss Webster's paper, nor Mr. Jennings, were present; so the discussion of "Work with foreigners" was omitted.

"Extending library service from city library to country districts through county library systems," owing to the illness of Mr. Gillis, was handled by Mr. Greene of Oakland. Miss Isom was not present to continue the discussion, but several librarians of county libraries in California and Oregon explained their systems. One of the most valuable bits of information brought out by this discussion was the fact that the California county law is so flexible that almost every county library has individual methods of carrying on its extension work.

The question of "The inclusion of monthly book lists in state commission publications" was postponed until the midwinter meeting.

HENRY N. SANBORN.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual convention of the Special Libraries Association was held in Room 200 of the Mining Building on Monday evening, June 7, with the president, R. H. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics, in the chair.

The chairman, who presented his paper on "Specialization: its advantages and its disadvantages" in printed form, explained that as the center of interest and work in special libraries was for the most part in the cities of the east, the coming of the Special Libraries Association to Berkeley was largely due to loyalty to the American Library Association and to the hope of spreading a knowledge of the work of the association on the Pacific coast.

It was not expected, therefore, that a large representation of the membership of the Special Libraries Association would be present or that papers could be secured by those who would be in attendance. Arrangement was made accordingly to have the papers read, and this was done by Miss Vera M. Dixon, librarian of the technical department of Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon; Dr. George H. Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library; Mr. W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; and the chairman.

Upwards of 150 librarians were present, but in view of the small attendance of actual members of the Special Libraries Association, the arrangement of the executive committee to hold the business session later was adhered to, and this meeting will be held in New York at an early date, at which the election of new officers and other routine matters will be despatched.

Following are the titles of the papers read, most of which have already appeared in *Special Libraries*, the organ of the association: "Administration problems of the special librarian," Andrew Linn Bostwick, librarian, Municipal Reference Library, St. Louis. "Suggestions as to making a business library practical," Walter S. Gifford, statistician, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York; "Memorandum on the directory of sources of information in the district of Columbia," H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress, Washington. "Forestry and lumbering in the Northwest from the librarian's point of view," Mrs.

Georgene L. Miller, district librarian, U. S. Forest Service, Portland, Ore. "The library as an efficiency tool," D. C. Buell, director, Railway Educational Bureau, Omaha. "Municipal information and research in the Pacific Northwest," Dr. Herman G. A. Brauer, director of municipal research, University of Washington, Seattle. "The opportunities of a special librarian," C. B. Fairchild, Jr., executive assistant, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. "Municipal music, housing and financial conditions of Portland, Ore.," Mrs. Caroline L. B. Kelliher, municipal reference librarian, Portland. "Progress report of the committee on clippings," Jesse Cunningham, librarian, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo.

R. H. JOHNSTON.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The tenth annual meeting of the association was an unusually interesting occasion to those who have followed its progress and profited by the work it has done. It was a time for bringing together into a perspective the events which have marked its decade. The president's address did this admirably, and the paper by Mr. A. C. Pulling, of the Law Library of the University of Minnesota, on "The law library of the future" called attention forcibly to the rapidly broadening field of American law practice, and the multiplying complexities and volume of legal literature, with all of which the law library of the present must deal.

In another paper an important detail of this broader field, namely, the experience of one law library in its efforts to build up its foreign law collections, was related with the idea that the methods followed might be of help to others engaged along similar lines.

Dr. G. E. Wire's paper on "Differing functions of law libraries," and A. J. Small's address on "Law library essentials," were interesting studies of specialization in law libraries to meet particular needs, and fundamental considerations which should be kept in mind by all. Uniformity in cataloging in law libraries was urged by J. Oscar Emrich, and was in line with the above discussions in that it took up the relation between law subject cataloging and the so-called American digest classification scheme, and pointed out the value of keeping the plan of a catalog to that with which lawyers were familiar through their use of the great general digests.

The Association held two separate sessions and one joint session with the National Association of State Libraries. At the joint meeting interesting papers were presented by Prof. Y. Uuyehara, of the University of Meiji, Tokio, on "Courts and libraries in Japan," and by

Prof. Ellwood P. Cubberly, of Stanford University, on "State and county educational reorganization," also the report on National Legislative Information Service.

The report of the treasurer showed a healthy condition of finances, though one still capable of improvement.

The report on the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal* stated that Miss G. E. Woodard had been made the editor and that this, the greatest work accomplished by the Association, was still much alive. For those who may not be familiar with the *Law Library Journal* section of this publication, it should be stated that it is the official organ of the association and contains the minutes of its meetings, reports of its committees, its papers, etc., as well as contributed articles.

The attendance was good, considering the distance from the geographical center of the American law library world and the early date set for the convention. It was strongly felt that it was a mistake to place the date so early, and the association went on record to this effect. It was also considered a mistake to hold the meeting in the vicinity of such a tremendous counter attraction as an international exposition, not because the attendance was lessened, but for the reason that that most valuable feature of conventions held under different conditions, namely, the after-meeting veranda conferences, so-called, were almost entirely eliminated.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: E. J. Lien, president, State Library, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Will Shaffer, first vice-president, State Law Library, Olympia, Wash.; Miss Frances A. Davis, second vice-president, State Library, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, secretary, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Edward H. Redstone, treasurer, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; executive committee: president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer, *ex-officio*; Franklin O. Poole, Association of the Bar, New York City; M. J. Ferguson, State Library, California; E. A. Feazel, Cleveland Law Library Association; and Gamble Jordan, St. Louis Law Library Association.

The Association was most delightfully entertained by the Bancroft-Whitney Co., of San Francisco, and the kindnesses of these hosts and the local law librarians will not be forgotten.

F. O. POOLE.

THE PRE-CONFERENCE JOURNEY

The travel plan of 1915—so carefully worked out by indefatigable and imperturbable

Chairman Faxon and his associates of the travel committee, Mr. Charles H. Brown, of the Brooklyn Public Library, no less kindly and self-sacrificing, and courteous Mr. Phelan as the Chicago representative—resulted in the largest and most successful expedition in A. L. A. history—and higher praise could not be given! The Boston party, despite its number of 13, after its Sound voyage, reached New York safely, and thenceforward the party grew in number, like the traditional Henny-penny, Cocky-locky, Ducky-daddles procession, a few going part way with friends or dropping off for other routes, but more than made good by accessions, so that there were 76 out of New York, 86 into Chicago, 130 out of Chicago, 139 into Denver, 146 into Salt Lake City, 150 at Riverside. Never was there a more happy and delighted company, even aboard an ocean palace in the days before the war, and the appreciation and praise for the travel committee were unanimous and unbounded.

THE DEPARTURE

Leaving promptly at 10:04, Tuesday morning, May 25, from the Pennsylvania station with four special sleepers and special diner attached to the Commercial Express for Cincinnati, to gain an hour's daylight through the Alleghanies, the party reached Harrisburg and crossed the Susquehanna, after an excellent dinner in the dining-car, which caused Pennsylvania patrons and stockholders aboard to express the hope that the same standard had been adopted for the regular service, that the Pennsylvania Railroad may regain its old reputation for its cuisine. Up the "blue Juniata," now yellow, around the famed Horseshoe Curve, with its fine views, despite the inevitable freight trains, of 75 cars in one direction and 82 in another, and down the picturesque Cone-maugh, the party journeyed happily, reaching Pittsburgh after dark. Here there was an hour's wait until the special cars were taken up by the Chicago Limited which had left New York at 11. After a good breakfast the party found themselves at the Union Station, Chicago, on time, and some took advantage of the hour's wait to call at the A. L. A. headquarters and at the Chicago Public Library, with its Thomas Hughes room for young people and its new music room and foreign room.

The party met again in the splendid new Northwestern station, where an extra hour's wait gave time for an impromptu reception by Mr. Legler and the Chicago people, while Car E104, which had developed rheumatism of the brakes, was replaced by the "Waycross" from the Florida route. About 11 o'clock,

Wednesday morning, May 26, the special train was ready, the Train of the Seven Sleepers, with its special baggage car, two diners coupled in the middle of the train and a social and observation car in the rear, a train of eleven all-steel cars, requiring most of the way two stalwart engines. Surely no finer train or happier company ever pulled out of Chicago. Everyone settled down in *hiser* quarters on E street, or Easy street, as some put it, the cars being numbered E101, named "Bakersfield," E102, "Lafourche," E103, "Raywood," E104, "Waycross," E105, "Roycroft," E106, "Traymore," and E107, "Dalberg." The company began to get fully acquainted, and there were so many who had not been on previous A. L. A. journeys that even Mr. Faxon, a walking Who's Who of librarians, confessed that he recognized only a half-hundred of them. An unusual proportion were friends of librarians who had joined the A. L. A. for the sake of the journey and were jocularly dubbed "three-dollar librarians," and these added much to the pleasure of the journey.

THE STOP AT DENVER

After a pleasant day's journey by the Chicago and North Western Railway, crossing the Mississippi into Iowa at Clinton, and a morning of rain which relieved the journey by the Union Pacific across the western plains, Denver was reached after luncheon on Thursday, May 27, where the plans of the travel committee, arranged through Librarian Hadley and the Denver staff, provided alternative automobile drives, one the new Lookout Mountain drive, the beginning of Denver's mountain park system, taking four hours, and the other a ride about the city itself and to Cheesman and other parks, with their splendid sweep of view along the snow-clad Rockies. The majority chose the latter ride, which left two "do-as-you-please" hours, some utilizing this time for a visit to the remarkable Florida branch library in South Denver. This is a "broken floor plan" building of tapestry brick—entered through a tiny garden between two wings making a right angle—affording, in its charming interior, space for 10,000 volumes, reference and children's rooms, with full oversight from the desk, and an auditorium below, all within a cost of \$24,000. After dinner at the Hotel Savoy there was an evening reception at the central library, the space about which had recently been made clear by the city at a cost of \$1,500,000. The party gathered in the lecture hall for a charming hour with the author-naturalist, Enos Y. Mills, who gave descriptions and reminis-

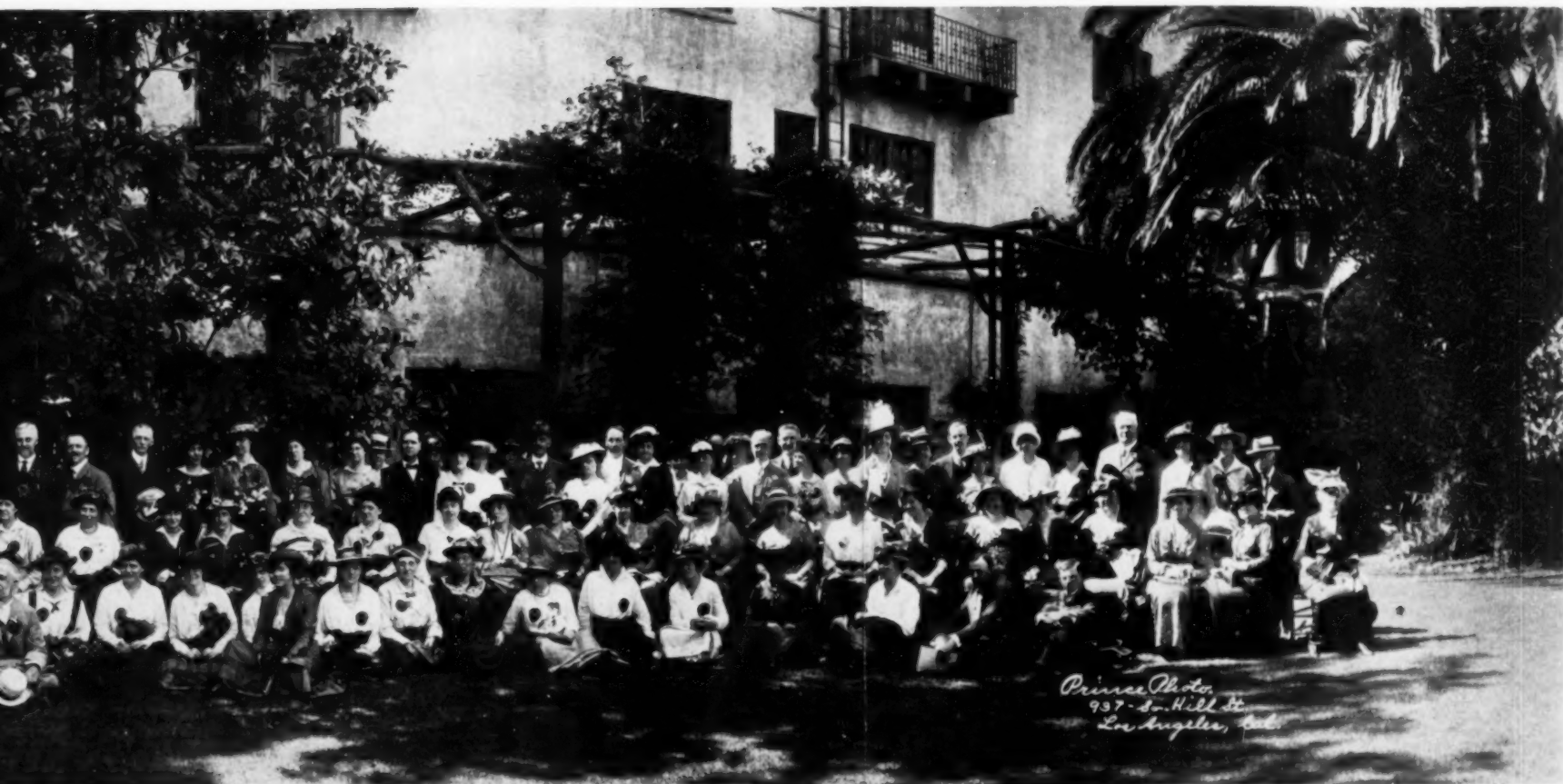


*Compliments of
Riverside Public Library.*

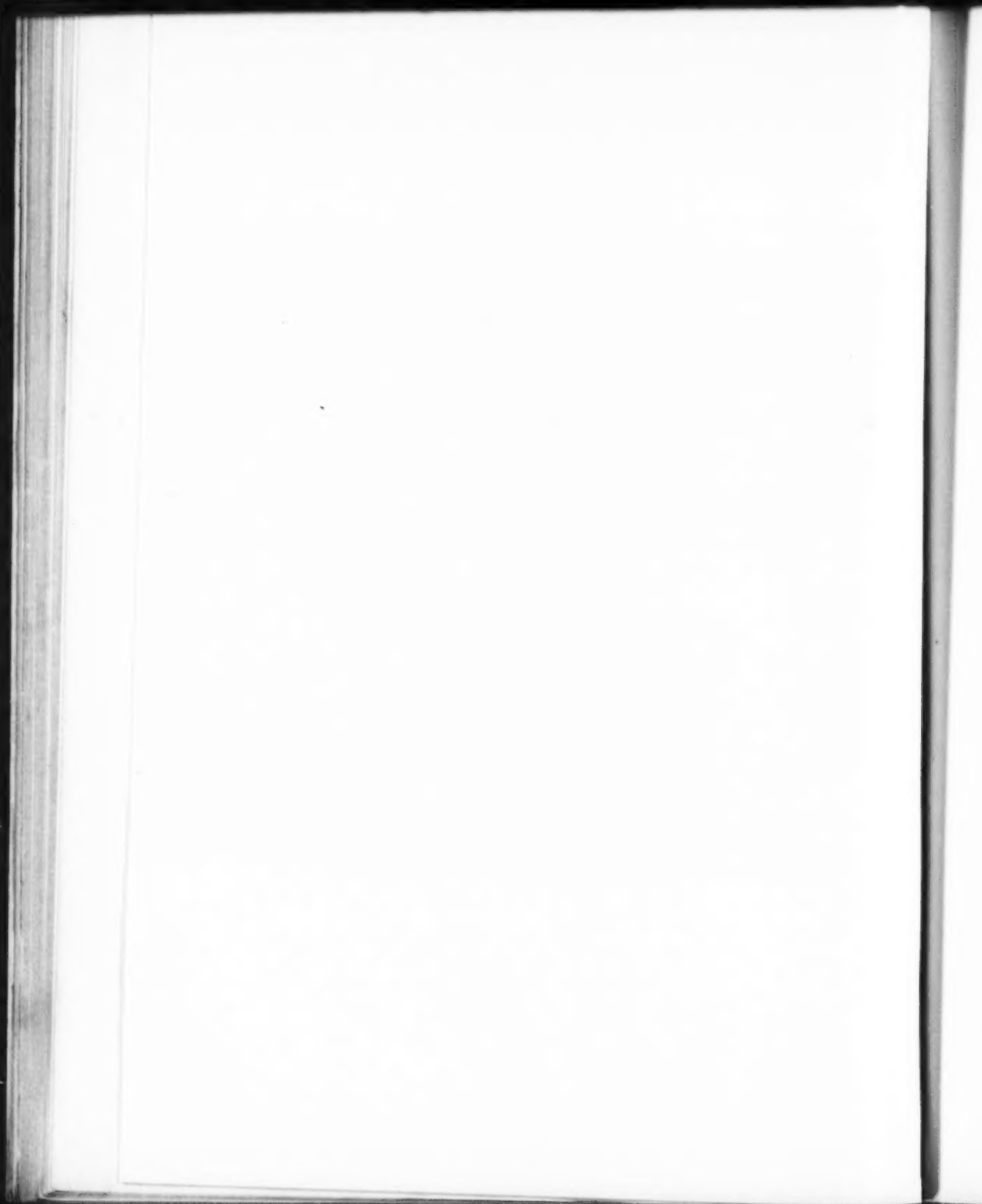
*American Library Association
at Glenwood Mission Inn, Riverside, California.*



THE EASTERN PARTY AT RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA, ON THE WAY TO THE CONFERENCE



THE CONFERENCE AT BERKELEY.



cences of the fourteen national parks, especially the great Rocky Mountain Park near Denver, and told anew his story of "the pine of a thousand years," after which a harpist played delightful music for dancing in the art gallery.

THE COLORADO CANYONS

On Friday morning, Colorado Springs was passed, two hours late, after a delay during the night on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, caused by a leaky tank on the engine, the first "out" of the journey. At Cañon City, about noon, most of the party boarded the open observation car there attached to the train for the hour's wonder-ride through the Royal Gorge and the picturesque canyon of the Arkansas River. Up the dwindling Arkansas climbed the train until late in the afternoon the Continental divide was reached at Tennessee Pass, 10,200 feet above sea level, a few of the party feeling slight but not serious discomfort from the high altitude. Thence down the western slope through Red Cliff canyon and Eagle River canyon, with the mine openings in its cliffs, Glenwood Springs was reached two hours late, because of the morning delay, and transfer made to the welcoming Hotel Colorado, where a late dinner appeased hungry appetites, and the moonlight through the tall poplars gave a pleasant and soothing good-night.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS

Saturday, May 29, was a whole holiday given over to un-professional relaxation, in the spacious and attractive Hotel Colorado, its poplar-bordered court, its terraced grounds and the picturesque canyon of the Grand River. An all-day excursion was made by two wagon-loads up the canyon, with a climb of 1500 feet to Hanging Lake, so called because this tiny lake is on the very edge of the cliffs, which here project over the valley. On the return a loosened wheel on one of the wagons caused a spill, but with no worse result than slight bruises to one passenger and an enforced walk of a mile or so back to the hotel. Several loads went half the distance up the canyon to the generating station of the Colorado Power Co., which when built in 1909 was the largest in existence, and which transmits a current of 100,000 volts 180 miles across the mountains to Denver. This road proved to be part of the Denver branch of the Lincoln Highway on which Colorado is giving her convicts wholesome and useful work—the only suggestion of prison environment being the bloodhound observed in pass-

ing the convict camp. A few inspected the local power plant, which from two Pelton water-wheels, 18 inches in diameter, with 400 feet head of water, supplies the village and the hotel with electricity; a third Pelton wheel at the hotel had been in use since the A. L. A.'s last visit to Glenwood Springs in 1895. After luncheon a photograph was taken of the party on the lawn, and later, at the swimming-pool, where sedate librarians were disporting themselves in the sulphur-smooth water, a "movie" was made for public exhibition from the Pathé films. A distinguished state librarian on the knees of a well-known city librarian, supported by a third as they slid down the water toboggan for a united splash made a sight not to be forgotten, while riding the floating ladder and playing 'varsity crew on a slippery log were other aquatic exercises. Some few ventured into the sulphurous fumes of the inhalatorium and the cave baths. An early trout dinner ended the holiday and as the sun was setting the train made its way down the canyon to the lower lands.

An impromptu A. L. A. glee club had been organized in the social car, with the tiny parlor as headquarters, and on this Saturday evening President Wellman was serenaded at his home in Waycross with the A. L. A. song of 1915 to the tune of "Tipperary," first introduced at the Atlantic City meeting, as of absolutely anonymous authorship, by Dr. Hill:

It's a long, long way to California,
In the warm days of May,
But it's worth all it costs to go there
Just to see the A. L. A.

Mr. Wellman is our leader,
When he calls us we'll be there—
But when we get to San Francisco
We're going to—THE FAIR!!

SALT LAKE CITY

Sunday morning, May 30, all were out early for breakfast at the sumptuous Hotel Utah, at Salt Lake City, the party being met at the station by Mr. John D. Spencer, a prominent Mormon, long president of the Public Library trustees and chairman of the entertainment committee, and by Miss Sprague, the local librarian, and others, through whose efforts private automobiles had been provided for the transfer. After breakfast our Salt Lake hosts, in their own automobiles, took the party through the city, up City Creek Canyon to the mountain park, with its wide expanse of view over city and lake, and to the University of Utah, where Miss Nelson received them in the spacious library occupying the entire main floor of the new

Administration building. At 11 o'clock the party were brought back to the Mormon Tabernacle for a special concert by Prof. McLellan on the wonderful organ, and at noon the train was speeding out over the San Pedro and Los Angeles Short Line, skirting presently the borders of Great Salt Lake. Here was the first taste of real desert, dotted with sagebrush and Yucca palm, where at stations so significantly named as Sahara, Oasis, and Caliente, brave little communities, mostly of Mormon inhabitants, were redeeming the sands into fertile plains by help of the irrigation system.

RIVERSIDE'S WELCOME

Monday, May 31, the morning through the desert, with glaring sunshine and a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, gave the only trying experience of the journey. By noon the train had reached the San Bernardino mountains and was speeding down to Riverside, where Mr. Daniels beamingly welcomed his Eastern friends. Here again private automobiles were in readiness for the party, which here reached the high-water mark of 150. The Mission Inn, with its unique and indescribable charm, provided one of its delightful surprises, for a luncheon of "local color," such as only Mr. Miller's aptitude as host can invent, was served in the *patio*, or open court. The bells chimed "America" as welcome. A drum corps of old soldiers of the Civil War in Grand Army blue struck the note of Memorial Day with patriotic music from an upper balcony, while a Spanish touch was given by singers in Spanish costume who sang now and then from a balcony adjoining. The procession of waitresses in orange and white, as each course was served, made a pretty sight, and the characteristic menu card bore the apt quotation from St. Augustine: "The world is a great book, of which they that never stir from home read only a page." Two-minute speeches were made by Mr. Daniels, Mr. C. C. Arnold, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and others, and graceful response was made by President Wellman.

After this most delectable luncheon the entire party was whirled up Mount Rubidoux in private automobiles, driven by their owners, over the magnificent road which makes a double circuit on the climb to the very summit of the mountain, with a safe return by a down-hill road crossing the other at one point only. Many snatched a few minutes to visit the characteristic library building erected in mission style at a cost of only \$37,000, although it gives spacious room for an administration of very wide scope, affording a center for the library system of River-

side County and furnishing headquarters for Mr. Daniels' library school for Southern California, for which additional classrooms are found in the church building opposite.

THE LOS ANGELES STOP

The previous delay and Riverside hospitality resulted in a delayed start, but the Short Line maintained its reputation by speeding the train down the smooth roadbed to Los Angeles, doing the 61 miles in 80 minutes, so that the trans-continental journey was practically completed at the coast city only twenty minutes behind the schedule made months before. This unexpected promptness took Mr. Perry and our Los Angeles hosts somewhat by surprise, but Mr. Newmark, president of the Library Board, pleasantly remembered for his hospitality by all who visited Los Angeles in 1911, was on duty at the station, and three trolley specials brought the party to the Hotel Alexander for dinner. Mr. Perry, with Mr. Lydenburg, who had come in advance from New York, appeared at the hotel and received warm greetings from his Eastern friends, as did also Miss Helen E. Haines, who had come from Pasadena to meet the many friends of her LIBRARY JOURNAL days, and who looked so much better that she was scarcely recognized. After dinner a pleasant hour was spent in the Los Angeles Public Library, now occupying three floors of a great office building, excellently modified for library purposes, at a rental of \$23,000 per year, somewhat less than interest and depreciation charges on a \$400,000 building. Here the "sound-proof" music room attracted special attention. The Sante Fé train for San Diego made a seriously delayed start, and it was not till quarter past midnight, on the morning of June 1, that the train reached San Diego and its point "farthest south." The transfer facilities in a huge electric double-decker and other electric busses, and the rooming arrangements were so good that before one o'clock practically everyone was comfortably roomed in the colossal U. S. Grant Hotel.

AT SAN DIEGO

The day of Tuesday, June 1, and the morning of Wednesday, were crowded to overflowing with events beyond the compass even of A. L. A. enterprise, and no two groups followed quite the same program. The local committee, under the guidance of Mrs. Davidson, librarian of the Carnegie Library, had arranged at the fair grounds, twenty minutes' ride out of town, for a historic architectural and archaeological talk and walk, starting at 10 o'clock, by Dr. Hewitt, director of the

American School of Archaeology, who took the whole party through the California state building, which patterned an old Spanish cathedral, with its cloisters, and through the Indian Arts and Science of Man buildings, giving, meanwhile, a most remarkable summary of these features of the fair, which was illuminating and interesting beyond description here. At 11:30 a walk through the botanic features was led by Miss Sessions, a well-known florist of San Diego, whose talk was one of the most charming features of the day. At 1 o'clock a buffet luncheon was served by the local committee in the *patio* of the Southern California Counties building, where music by the Spanish mandolin orchestra and Spanish vocalists and some graceful castanet dancing delighted the visitors during and after the collation. After this a walk was arranged through the model ranch, followed by a general reception under the auspices of the local committee. At four o'clock the library visitors were treated to an open-air concert on the great out-door organ presented by Mr. Spreckels, which is to be a permanent feature of Balboa Park after the exposition.

THE VISIT TO POINT LOMA

During the afternoon a party of about 70 visited, at the invitation of Madam Tingley, through Mr. H. T. Patterson, the remarkable grounds of the Theosophical Society on Point Loma. Starting at 2 o'clock after the luncheon, in automobiles, they reached the grounds about 3, where their first welcome was from a band of singers on the steps of the building near the entrance. After this charming introduction a merry company of children in Swedish costume came running into view on the other side of the roadway and there gave a characteristic Scandinavian folk dance. Thence the visitors were escorted past the other buildings to the Greek theater, where upon the seats sloping downward, with a most lovely view out over the Pacific, they were entertained first with an interesting exposition of the methods and aims of the society as embodied in an upholding of universal brotherhood, exemplified in this colony by the presence of 500 men, women and children from different nations, and then by a "symposium" of children who in Socratic dialogue voiced the thoughts of their elders. Each visitor was given copies of Theosophic literature, printed within the colony, and many questions were asked and answered as to the basis and working of this unusual community, as to which there has been much public misapprehension and local prejudice. The

party returned to the fair grounds about 5, to complete inspection of the grounds, buildings and exhibits, as well as of the attractions of "the Isthmus," as the amusement section was called. A considerable number supped at a cafeteria, amid great hilarity over the processional of usually sedate librarians carrying their trays of food as though their most precious possessions. The San Diego fair called forth unanimous praise for the exquisite setting of its beautiful architecture and for the spaciousness and restfulness of its character, which make it the queen of expositions, beautiful as the dream of an artist.

FROM SAN DIEGO TO BERKELEY

The attractions of San Diego were so many that there was much comparison of varied experiences. Two automobile parties ventured across the Mexican border to Tia Juana, or Aunt Jane's, and contrasted its backward-looking squalor with the wonderful achievements of San Diego. Others visited the mission at Oldtown and the house of Ramona. A considerable number breakfasted across the harbor at Coronado Beach and enjoyed a launch ride about the bay. After an early luncheon, for which many congregated at the delightful Harvey restaurant in the Santa Fé station—itsself an interesting adaptation of Spanish mission architecture and one of the most beautiful railway buildings in the country—the train was boarded promptly at 1 o'clock for the northward journey. Unfortunately the Santa Fé people had not provided a locomotive for the special train and there was a long and exasperating delay, which resulted in throwing the time-schedule into confusion. The special was delivered to the Southern Pacific road at Los Angeles more than an hour late, but the company were consoled by an excellent dinner on the two Southern Pacific diners coupled into the train. The damaging of a tunnel by fire on the Valley Division of the Southern Pacific sent both the Southern Pacific trains from that branch, and the Santa Fé trains using the same tracks, to the Coast Division, to which the library special was also transferred. This cumulated the delay, so that instead of breakfasting at Berkeley the party found themselves hours south at breakfast time and got on as best they could in the single diner remaining on the train. About noon Berkeley was at last reached, at the University Avenue station, which proved to be a long way from headquarters, necessitating further delay. Nevertheless, the party reached the hotel in good order and in good nature, and thus ended the pre-conference journey of 1915.

DURING THE CONFERENCE

The local committee had put forth every effort for the comfort and convenience of the visiting librarians, under most difficult conditions. State Librarian Gillis, who as chairman of the general committee had led in organizing the preparatory work, was debarred by serious illness from continuing in the work and from participation in the conference, his absence from which was universally regretted. Mr. C. B. Joeckel, Berkeley librarian, came south to San José to welcome the party and give advance word of the preparations, while Mr. Charles S. Greene, the Oakland librarian, chairman of the hospitality committee, received the party at the station and was alert and indefatigable in his attentions throughout the week. The University of California was most hospitable in offering all its buildings that could be used for meetings; Mr. Joseph C. Rowell, the University librarian, provided ample headquarters in the Library building; and Mr. Harold L. Leupp, assistant librarian, took charge of the difficult work of rooming the visitors.

BERKELEY INHOSPITALITY

Outside of the University, however, Berkeley proved an unsatisfactory place for such a conference, and its hotel and transportation people, instead of the usual liberal and courteous treatment to which the Association had been used, seemed disposed to exact every possible penny from the Fair and the Conference. The city has, unfortunately, given over its splendidly wide main thoroughfare, Shattuck Avenue, to six lines of tracks, over four of which the rival Southern Pacific and Key systems are permitted to run heavy electric trains, shrieking hideous noises to the discomfort of those who had the good and ill fortune to be assigned front rooms at the Hotel Shattuck. These cars passed the hotel but stopped two blocks away. The local committee had arranged for special trolley cars to be in waiting at the station, but when the delayed train arrived these had disappeared, and as the Hotel Shattuck did not provide buses, or porters, there was much difficulty in transferring one's person and property to the hotel. The rooming committee had been confronted, at a time when the hotel keepers had expected vast throngs for the Fair, with a demand that for the seventy-five rooms required at the Hotel Shattuck, advanced prices should be guaranteed and a check for \$500 deposited to cover the guarantee. Though the San Francisco and other hotels had meantime reduced their prices, and though other visitors

were being received at half the rate charged to the library party, the manager, Mr. Noah Gray, not only held the committee to the contract but insisted on charging up every concession in rearranging rooms to the committee's guarantee. One of the party, by removing the tags from his baggage, secured reasonable rates; but another librarian who had come earlier and was charged the lower prices for the days preceding the conference, found his bill rated up during the conference. The arriving visitors found the dining room doors closing for luncheon, on the plea of the eight-hour law, and though a slight extension was granted many were obliged to seek their first meal outside. The headwaitress was disposed to treat the library incursionists with contumely, as interfering with what she called "regular guests." The hotel served an excellent luncheon at a moderate price, when visitors needed to be enticed back for their noonday meal, but charged more for a less satisfactory breakfast when guests were less likely to escape to the many good cafeterias and small restaurants, of which the local committee had provided a useful list. Many of the lady members of the party, desiring to secure more economical rates, were lodged at College Hall (not connected with the University), half a mile away on the other side of the Campus, where rates were two dollars a day for lodging and breakfast. But the too enterprising landlady required her guests to make their own beds and imposed other restrictions, and at the end of six days threatened to hold the trunks unless paid for seven days. When a lawyer from the local committee and her own lawyer advised against this course, she took her revenge by declining to receipt for payments except on account! These complications, as notes were compared, appealed finally to the sense of humor of the visitors, but Berkeley remains in the month's memory as the exception to general courtesies and liberality of the West and the Coast.

STATEMENT BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE

In view of certain criticisms of the rooming arrangements in Berkeley during the A. L. A. Conference, the local committee wishes to offer the following statement:

When Berkeley was decided upon for the Conference the local committee faced the problem of securing an immediate guarantee of accommodations for an attendance variously estimated at from six to seven hundred persons. At that time it was generally believed that the Bay cities would be crowded with Exposition visitors during June, July and August, and the hotels were refusing to guarantee any accommodations at all to conventions. The writer personally visited every reputable hotel in Berkeley and Oakland

on this errand. The committee was able to secure one block of 75 rooms which the Hotel Shattuck had placed at the disposal of the Exposition officials; and one hotel in Oakland, distant 20 minutes by street car from the University, offered a number of rooms at the same rates. This was absolutely all the committee was able to secure in the way of guaranteed hotel reservations.

The committee next wrote every rooming or boarding house listed by the University with the same result; everyone expected more business than he could handle, and the utmost the committee could obtain was a guarantee of something like a dozen scattered rooms.

The committee then approached the Traveler's Service Bureau, an organization which had taken over various fraternity, sorority and club houses in Berkeley during the summer vacation, with a view to the anticipated Exposition business, and which later added College Hall, a private dormitory, to its list. The Bureau agreed to give the committee choice of the houses on its list, to permit inspection and make such rearrangements as might be desired, and to submit for approval menus of the meals to be served. A charge of \$1.00 per head was to be made for all persons placed in houses controlled by the Bureau. Except in regard to the hotel, the committee dealt throughout with the Traveler's Service Bureau and not with the owners of the houses.

In order to hold the rooms, the local committee was obliged to deposit \$500 with the hotel and \$200 with the Traveler's Service Bureau. This is the situation as it existed in the fall, when it was necessary to insure accommodations for the Association in the face of an anticipated influx of Exposition visitors. The terms secured were the best that offered at that time.

By the time the Conference opened the situation had wholly changed. The anticipated flood of Exposition visitors had not materialized, the hotels and boarding houses had not been filled, and the Claremont Hotel had been hurriedly completed and was offering accommodations at very low rates. It is not surprising that some of our visitors, ignorant of the circumstances, felt that the local committee had been neglectful of their interests, and were induced by better accommodations or lower prices to change. The committee, which had acted in good faith throughout and had made assignments only in accordance with written requests based presumably on the notice published in the A. L. A. *Bulletins* for January, March and May, felt justified at first in attempting to protect itself from forfeiture of its deposits by asking the delegates to abide by their assignments. It soon became evident that this position could not be maintained without creating ill-feeling, and as the comfort and satisfaction of our visitors was felt to be the primary consideration the committee bent its efforts toward assisting to secure the desired adjustments, leaving the financial end to care for itself.

Three specific matters perhaps call for a further word. (1) The failure of the hotel to provide twin beds in all rooms to which two persons were assigned. The rooms examined had twin beds, and the committee understood that all double rooms reserved for the party would be similarly furnished; the hotel management apparently did not. The committee was at fault for not having covered this point specifically in the contract. As soon as the difficulty was discovered adjustment was requested, and in most cases was arranged before night; in all cases, as far as the committee has been able to learn, by noon of the second day. (2) The organization houses having been opened especially for our party, the machinery in some of them did not run smoothly the first day. All complaints which reached the committee were immediately investigated and adjustment secured as promptly as possible. (3) The College Hall episode. This was the regrettable incident of the week. This house, the best on our list, was reserved for our Eastern visitors. What the committee did not count upon, and, indeed, had no knowledge of, was the idiosyncrasy of the owner. The committee regrets that some of the ladies assigned to this house were browbeaten into submitting to extortion, and has taken legal advice as to the possibility of recovery. It seems to be impossible under the state law, however, as payment in such cases is equivalent to a waiver of claim.

HAROLD L. LEUFF,
For the Local Committee.

[NOTE.—It was generally understood by visiting librarians that the local committee had made every effort under most difficult circumstances to accommodate visitors in the best way, and the criticisms were directed, as above indicated, against the hotel and transportation people. Probably no local committee ever had a more difficult task and it is to be hoped by all that they may clearly understand that their efforts did not fail of appreciation.—Editor LIBRARY JOURNAL.]

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY HEADQUARTERS

The noble University Library, now housing also the Bancroft historical library under charge of Mr. Frederick J. Teggart, completed about four years ago and for which an extension has just been provided by *referendum* grant, was the headquarters for the Association during the conference. It is centrally situated in the beautiful park which forms the campus, near the exquisite campanile which has recently been completed, about half a mile from the hotel on the one side, and from College Hall on the other. On the way to the place of meeting a quarter-mile beyond, many found time to begin the registration, which ultimately exceeded 750, but the magnificent distances prevented the usual use of headquarters for conversation and consulting and accounted for the small number of votes, but 87 in all, cast at the election. The meeting places of the sections were here and there about the grounds, somewhat difficult to find at night, but nevertheless the attendance at both the general and special sessions was good throughout.

The first social event was the official reception, following the president's address on Thursday evening, described elsewhere in connection with proceedings.

A. L. A. DAY AT THE EXPOSITION

Saturday, June 5, was A. L. A. day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which was reached after twenty minutes' run to the Oakland Pier by ferry to and train through San Francisco, or by boat, to the Exposition Pier. President Wellman had desired that there should be no official procession but nevertheless on the arrival of the 2.20 p. m. boat with most of the party at the Exposition Pier, there were the fife and drum corps and Mr. Vogelsang, the official welcomer, smilingly alert with welcome. So the librarians fell into line of march, willy nilly, with President Wellman, half perplexed and half amused, at their head, and were escorted rub-a-dub-dub along the Esplanade to the Court of the Four Seasons, after a brief halt for a group picture by the official photographer. Mr. Vogelsang mounted the steps and addressed President Wellman and the A. L. A. in a burst of eloquence, expressing the

gratification of the Exposition authorities in welcoming those who would make the Exposition permanent by preserving its records in their libraries, and he presented to the Association the bronze medal of the Exposition, which President Wellman received with a brief and fitting word of thanks. The A. L. A. shared the honors of the day with Denmark, for it was also Danish day, and with Luther Burbank, to whom a welcome and a medal were next given by Mr. Vogel-sang after many of the visitors had a brief opportunity to exchange pleasant words with him.

Many of the library people dined informally at table d'hôte in the Inside Inn, a really beautiful building, by far the best of the temporary hostelrys erected at successive expositions. In the evening an informal reception was tendered by our California hosts to the A. L. A. in the noble rooms of the stately California building, one of the chief architectural features of the Fair. Mr. and Mrs. Greene and others received the visitors but the delightful evening was purely informal; light refreshments and pleasant music were features of the evening, but dancing in the beautiful ball room was prevented by the dictum of the trades union that an orchestra of less than twelve pieces should not play for ball-room dancing. The day was one of warm welcome but the evening fog and chill wind hurried the visitors home on the 9.40 boat for Berkeley.

OAKLAND EXCURSION

On Monday, June 7, after the general session in the morning, the Oakland people under the leadership of Mr. Greene became hosts for the day and most of the party, shortly after twelve o'clock, took the special trolley cars for Oakland which were in readiness near the University gate. An appetizing lunch was enjoyed at the Oakland Hotel, after which there was a delightful trolley ride out to Mills College where afternoon tea was served as the close of a most pleasant outing. The late afternoon and evening were given over largely to dinners of the library schools and other special parties, at the Hotel Shattuck, the Claremont Hotel, a large and fine edifice erected with the Exposition in mind but which had been only partially equipped and opened, the Hotel Carlton and other smaller places.

THE Y. W. C. A. DINNER

Tuesday afternoon and evening, June 8, were left free for the Fair, and many of the library party were entertained at a special dinner given by the Y. W. C. A. in

their building just within the main gates, whose restaurant and rest rooms made a haven of rest each day for so many hundreds of visitors. The librarians were invited to meet not only the ladies responsible for this excellent work but also the makers of the Fair, the three M's, Mr. Louis Christian Mullgardt, architect of the Court of Ages, Mr. Bernard R. Maybeck, architect of the Palace of Fine Arts, and Mr. Arthur F. Mathews, mural decorator, who had been largely responsible for the architecture and adornment of the Exposition buildings, and a fourth M, Mr. Edwin Markham, the poet, whose presence was especially appreciated. Mrs. Ephraim Dyer, chairman of the hospitality committee, was the inviting hostess and Miss Julia Lee presided gracefully at the banquet and introduced humorously the several speakers. Mr. Mullgardt, Mr. Maybeck, and Mr. Mathews each made brief and pleasant speeches, which together made a most interesting statement of the artistic principles whose practical and concerted application had led to the final result, deprecating, modestly, the praise which had been given to their work. Mr. Markham, after a witty introduction in mock modesty, read charmingly from his prose poems descriptive of California, as well as several of his shorter verses, to the delight of his auditors. Miss Lee also called upon Miss Alice Brookman, in charge of work on the Zone, and she and others made informing and interesting talks. Mr. Bowker responded on behalf of the librarians, suggesting that Mr. Markham's province included the entire making of the Exposition, for the "Man with the Hoe" had been the instrument of converting the mud flats into the terrain of the Exposition, while throughout the work of the architects, builders and decorators had the touch of the spirit of poetry which had crowned their work. He paid brief tribute to the success of these makers of the Exposition and also voiced the cordial appreciation of the work of the Y. W. C. A. in providing this rest house, and especially their new plan of furnishing a home of comfort for the women whose unhappy lot was to furnish amusement on the noisy Zone. After this the tables were cleared and room made for a most interesting series of "movies," showing the work of the Y. W. C. A. in international, city, and country relations, all of which were heartily appreciated by the visiting librarians.

THE FAIR

As the visitors came out from this dinner the full beauty of the wonderful illumination

of the Fair was for the first time manifest. Previously, an evening mist, accompanied by a chill wind, had discouraged an evening stay, and the fog had prevented the full illuminative effect of the Tower of Jewels. As the party emerged from the Y. W. C. A. building this remarkable tower was resplendent with a roseate glow thrown upon it by concealed lights, while the scintillations from the pendant crystals showed themselves as dots of brighter light. The buildings in their lovely pastel colors, also illuminated by reflection, glowed each with its own hue, while the courts which they enclosed and their splashing fountains were a wonder of light. This lighting was perhaps the most effective feature of the Exposition, to which in any respect it is impossible to do justice by word description. There has never been a world's fair in which landscapists, architects and decorators co-operated to such magnificent effect. This is not the place to attempt further description, but one historic feature may be mentioned as the culmination of the exhibits within the buildings. In the Liberal Arts Building, the American Bell Telephone Company freely invited visitors to its auditorium, seating several hundred people, where, after a brief lecture on the development of the telephone system—on which during the work on the Panama Canal the company had invested more millions than the canal itself had cost—an exhibition of "movies" was given, showing how the transcontinental line was built. It was then made possible for each person in the hall, by means of the amplifying apparatus, to hear from New York summaries of news, a tune played by a phonograph, and finally, by switching on a connection under a pier at Rockaway Beach, the waves of the sea booming on the Atlantic shore while the visitor was seated close to the Pacific. The completion of the transcontinental line thus celebrated, was the great historic fact paralleling the completion of the Panama Canal, which the Exposition exploited.

SOME INTERESTING EXHIBITS

The American Library Association exhibit was well placed in the Educational Building, and the material damaged in the transatlantic and transcontinental return journey from Leipzig had been replaced by other material, though the exhibit was not as striking and interesting as that originally sent to Germany. Through the co-operation of the Exposition authorities, a pamphlet had been prepared giving a survey of the library exhibits, of which this was the chief. One of the most interesting was a map of New York state, prepared by the Education

Department at Albany. This, by switching on successively tiny lamps of different colors, showed the place of thirteen different lines of educational institutions, one of the displays showing the location of 537 libraries within the state. Among the many United States government exhibits was that of the Library of Congress in the Liberal Arts palace, in which the several departments of the library were represented by examples having specific reference to the Pacific coast. A branch of the copyright office was also in practical operation at San Francisco, although little of the expected business in connection with the copyrighting of foreign works sent for exhibition had shown itself. An especially significant exhibit was that from the Philippine Library at Manila, in the Philippine building. It consisted of about 1200 volumes of duplicates of works in that library relating to the history and development of the Philippine Islands, and 120 facsimiles from other works of value which could not be loaned. A number of books mutilated by the insect pests so common in the islands, presented one of the unusual problems which the Filipino librarian has to meet. Massachusetts, Missouri, and Virginia, as well as New York, had exhibits interesting to librarians in their state buildings, and minor library exhibits were in the pavilions of several foreign nations. The printed survey also included reference to the exhibits of a score or more of booksellers and publishers—unfortunately the American publishing trade was unrepresented by either a collective exhibit or adequate individual exhibits—and of a number of library appliances and the like from individual exhibitors. But such description of the Fair could go on indefinitely, and it can only be added that each and every one of the library visitors felt that, aside from the delights of the journey, the value of the Conference and the pleasure of the San Diego Fair, the San Francisco Exposition was in itself worth the full cost of time and money involved in the transcontinental journey.

THE POST-CONFERENCE JOURNEY

There were ninety and nine who gathered at the Southern Pacific station in Oakland on the evening of Wednesday, June 9, for the homeward journey by the northern route, minus two members of the party who had apparently lost themselves at the Exposition and did not account for themselves until later. The train was to start at 8:40, but as it was run as the third section of the regular train it was not off until after 9 o'clock after an improvised concert by the A. L. A. glee club

upon the station platform. Dr. Hill, who was traveling by an independent route, was off on the first section making a full hundred as the round count of the northern party.

SHASTA AND ASHLAND

Few were up in time for the early morning glimpse of Mt. Lassen, but during the forenoon all enjoyed the beautiful journey up the Sacramento Valley, crossing and re-crossing the river and the magnificent views of Mt. Shasta which the clear day afforded. At Shasta Springs all alighted for a merry temperance drink at the natural soda-water fountain close by the station and enjoyed the pretty Mossbrae Falls, where, close to the station platform, a cascade over beds of moss was surmounted by a tiny geyser. At Ashland there was a rush for the sweet cider of Uncle William, of which the fame had previously reached the travelers' ears. At this first stop in Oregon the visitors were honored and delighted by the pleasant custom of the ladies of Ashland of giving welcome to their state with baskets of roses lavishly bestowed through the cars.

AT PORTLAND

To the four special cars of the library party three express cars had been attached, and the local stops for express deliveries threatened to delay this third section, to serious derangement of the program at Portland. By dint of energetic telegraphing by the travel committee, part of the lost time was made up, and Portland was reached in time for a somewhat delayed but delicious breakfast at Hotel Benson. Here Miss Isom, with the co-operation of President Ayer of the trustees and other citizens, had arranged for the forenoon a motor trip through and about the city and its delightful suburbs. This was the last day of the yearly Rose Festival and the drive was timed to give a glimpse of the "Prosperity Parade." After luncheon most of the party spent an hour or two at the "Festival Center," where one of the parks was filled with roses transplanted from the various sections and suburbs which joined in a happy competition for floral honors, and enjoyed the instrumental and vocal music which formed a recurring feature of the day's program. At 4 o'clock all gathered at the beautiful new library building and partook of a hospitable cup of tea offered by the ladies of the staff. The visitors were unanimous in their delight at the arrangement of the building which had been completed at a cost of \$400,000 two years ago and contained many new or improved adaptations. After dinner at the Hotel Benson the day's festivities con-

cluded with the "Electrical Parade" which following the line of the trolley tracks through the main streets presented a wonderful variety of picturesquely illuminated floats fed from the trolley wires, one representing the ship *Columbia*, which, built near Hanover, Mass., discovered the Columbia river, and one a huge salmon. Shortly before midnight the party were off again by the special train.

TACOMA AND RAINIER

The early morning of Saturday, June 12, found the party safely at Tacoma, where they were hastened out at the only inconveniently early hour of the journey, to say goodbye to the special train from San Francisco and to be ready for a prompt start for Mt. Tacoma, or Rainier. After a hurried breakfast, over 70 of the party took the automobiles in readiness for the long journey of 140 miles to and from Rainier National Park, "the finest day's drive in the Northwest." The first hour of the ride was over an asphalted road, after which came the climb by the mountain road on the edge of a canyon, around sharp curves, through forests of fir with trees topping over 300 feet, and so to the Park Inn, where an excellent lunch was served between 1 and 2. Thence the automobiles were taken for a few miles further, and a short walk brought the visitors to the foot of the great glacier, rather disappointing in its grey dulness except to those who climbed higher and got the effect of the clearer and bluer ice. The return was safely made to the Chicken Pie Inn, about twenty-five miles out from Tacoma, and those who had remained in town were regaled with provoking acclaim of the appetizing chicken dinner served there. Most of the party were in small touring cars, but some twenty-five were huddled into the huge, highly-colored "Bluebird" car, which should not have been sent up the mountain, and these were compelled to walk across the bridges, and did not reach Hotel Tacoma until eleven o'clock at night. Those who did not take the mountain drive enjoyed a ride about the city and the beautiful Point Defiance Park, a sight of the indoor Rose Show, which in its wealth of cut roses rivalled that at Portland, and a visit to the fine Carnegie Library building, though in the absence of the librarian, Mr. John B. Kaiser, who as host at Tacoma was leading the party up the mountain; and these refused to be discomfited by the enthusiasm of the wanderers who described the mountain drive as the best day of the whole A. L. A. journey. The Hotel Tacoma, originally built for the Northern Pacific Railroad, with its fine outlook over Commencement Bay, the southernmost reach of Puget Sound,

was headquarters for the day, and here the party spent a restful Saturday night.

AT SEATTLE

Sunday morning, June 13, some of the party took the train route around the bay, but most waited leisurely for the 11 o'clock express boat which starting from the Municipal Dock a hundred steps and more below the hotel cliff whizzed up the bay amid beautiful scenery. Seattle was reached at half-past twelve, in time for luncheon at the new Hotel Washington, one of the finest in the Northwest, as becomes "the seaport of success." An automobile drive, proffered by Mr. Jennings and the library trustees, of whom Rabbi Koch, the president, Mrs. Burleigh, and others joined in the reception at the main library, took the visitors about the remarkable series of boulevards skirting Lakes Washington, Union and Green, visiting the State University, which utilizes sixteen of the buildings of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and the four branch libraries, all remarkable for the spacious area of the well-lighted single floor. The main library was much admired, and its system permitting the loan of ten books for a month with renewal or transfer to a second person for another month interested the visitors. The approach by long flights of stone steps had been rendered necessary in the process of cutting down the hills of Seattle and the building was also placed at disadvantage by the tunnel of the Great Northern R. R. Co., underneath, which resulted in visible cracks in the interior and a compromise with the corporation for necessary repairs. At the close of the drive and also from the roof pergola of the hotel there was a sunset glimpse of Mt. Rainier which had refused to disclose itself at Tacoma. The well-lighted streets of Seattle, with the pretty flower-boats on the lamp-posts just below the lights, the huge Alaska totem pole in Pioneer Square, and the 42-story tower of the Smith building near by, afforded interest for the evening.

PUGET SOUND AND VICTORIA

Monday, June 14, was devoted to the boat ride on Puget Sound in the fine steamer Princess Victoria, a voyage on the West Coast comparable with that on the Hudson River at the east. The A. L. A. party were given right of way in the dining room for notably good luncheon and dinner, so that the inner man was well provided for. About one o'clock the boat reached Victoria on Vancouver Island and here Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, librarian of the Provincial Library, had provided touring

cars for another fine ride through Beacon Hill Park and the suburbs, with glimpses of the many bays and ocean views. Here the first touch of the war was felt as camps or groups of soldiers were passed. A few of the party had a peek at the Public Library, of which Miss Helen Stewart is librarian, but all gathered, at the close of the two-hours' stay, in the superb government buildings, of which the newly-added library extension at the rear proved one of the most magnificent features with its rotunda of marble and adjoining rooms. Here light refreshments were served, and Mr. Scholefield gave a few words of welcome and farewell, to which Mr. Wellman made brief response. At three the boat was promptly off, and during the afternoon it threaded the islands passing through the narrow and beautiful straits which form the main channel from the Pacific, reaching Vancouver about half-past seven. The night was spent at the enormous and magnificent Hotel Vancouver, which the Canadian Pacific Railway is rebuilding, and the brilliant streets and shops of this Canadian city of Vancouver, on the mainland, scarcely thirty years old, provided entertainment for the evening.

AT VANCOUVER

For Tuesday, June 15, Mr. Douglas, librarian of the Vancouver Public Library, had arranged a forenoon automobile drive which the visitors thought almost the best of all the city drives. It took them first across the bridge to beautiful Stanley Park, with its great fir trees and its outlooks over the bay, then to Shaughnessy Heights with its picturesque residences and lovely profusion of flowers, then along the Marine Drive and so back to the city for a visit to the library. This is a Carnegie building with an entrance at the angle of a street corner and an arrangement within resulting from this method of entrance. Its most striking feature was a beautiful authors' window in stained glass, with figures of Shakespeare, Spenser and others of the great. In the director's room upstairs Mr. Douglas and his daughter entertained the company by showing the special treasures of the library, including a Ruskin autographed volume and examples of bindings by Bedford and Edwards, the latter being one of the score extant of the curious "concealed picture" bindings of the Halifax binder, painted laterally along the leaf-edges. After luncheon in the spacious dining-hall of the Hotel Vancouver the party were driven to the Canadian Pacific station, where another special train, the third of the journey, was in waiting.

GOOD-BYE TO THE COAST

As the train pulled out from Vancouver, some minutes ahead of the regular express, of which it formed a first section, the A. L. A. glee club, gathered on the observation platform sang a special goodbye song:

Yip Vancouver, B. C., B. C.!
Yip Vancouver, B. C.!
I don't care what becomes of me
As long as I stay in this pleasant cit-ee!
Sing of joy, sing of bliss,
Home was never like this!
Yip, Vancouver, B. C.!

The A. L. A. song of 1915 had been modified since leaving San Francisco and now took form as follows:

'Twas a long, long way to San Francisco,
In the warm days of May,
But 'twas worth all it cost to get there
Just to see the A. L. A.
Mr. Wellman was our leader,
When he called us we were there;
And now we've been to San Francisco,
We're going everywhere.

and this also was sung with great gusto as the party started homeward.

The Canadian Pacific Railway had been most courteous in supplying an observation car and in giving the A. L. A. party the special train, of which the Superintendent's private car formed a part for much of the way, and permitting it to run through to St. Paul. The A. L. A. party now found themselves living on K street in the cars "Keswick," "Kemnay," "Kandahar" and "Khedive," the single exception being conformed to the rule by spelling it "spoKane." It should here be mentioned that Mr. Phelan, of the travel committee, returned to Chicago in advance by the Canadian Pacific route, with a view to confirming the preliminary arrangements, to the advantage of the party. The scenery of the Fraser River canyon engrossed attention during the late afternoon, and after dinner the dining-car was cleared for a minstrel-show, in which Mr. Forrest Spaulding was the leading spirit, displaying a wealth of improvised language quite startling in its eloquence.

THROUGH THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Next morning, Wednesday, June 16, proved the first rainy day since the welcome rain on the prairies a fortnight before, as the train sped through the canyons of the Selkirk range up the valley of the Columbia into the heart of the Canadian Rockies, with the constant thrill of ever-changing but always magnificent scenery. Each bridge was guarded by soldiers—giving a sad thought of the unhappy contrast between these quiet scenes and the war-tempest abroad in which patriotic Canada is making such sorrowful sacrifice of her sons. During the forenoon there was a brief stop at Glacier House but the rain pre-

vented full sight of the great peaks. At Field watches were set ahead from Pacific to Mountain time, and after the extraordinary climb up the mountain itself and through the spiral and elliptical tunnels the Great Divide was reached about five o'clock and the train passed from British Columbia into Alberta. In a few minutes more the party alighted at Laggan or Lake Louise station, absolutely on schedule time, and there found motor-trams in waiting for the three-mile ride to Chateau Lake Louise on the lakeside, which was reached in time for a glimpse of the mountains before sunset, as the sun had appeared and saluted the party with a rainbow on the way upward.

AT LAKE LOUISE

The stay at Chateau Lake Louise, one of the most delightful of hostelries under the administration of Manager Armour, from Wednesday evening till Saturday morning, was a constant delight. Although Thursday was a rainy day it did not dampen the spirits of the librarians, and many ventured on the several excursions while others enjoyed the wonderful view across the azure lake to the great cliffs and peaks seen from the enormous picture windows of the great ball room. On Friday the weather, which had been poor for a month, bettered in accordance with A. L. A. tradition, and the company divided, choosing between the walk by the lakeside to the foot of the Victoria Glacier, the pony ride to the Lakes in the Clouds, the carriage ride to the Valley of the Ten Peaks, and boating on the lake.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO TRAVEL COMMITTEE

On Friday evening, under the inspiration of Mrs. Bowker and with the help of Mr. Seaver and Mr. Spaulding, as well as of many of the ladies, a testimonial dinner was given to the travel committee in a portion of the dining room screened off for the purpose. The affair was impromptu and so skilfully concealed from the surprised beneficiaries that a few of the party also were in ignorance of the plan, but nearly all of the eighty participated in the happy occasion. Mr. Bowker presided, having on either hand Chairman Faxon and Mr. Brown of the travel committee, and the speaking was in Swedish fashion, between courses, so as to close the evening early and give the ladies opportunity to pack their trunks. The improvised long tables were charmingly decorated with yellow poppies and ferns and other greenery, and with the British, Canadian, and American flags, and humorous place cards for each of the party were provided by the versatile and versifying ladies who assisted in this part of the preparation. Mr. Bowker said that

this was not a library school dinner, but a dinner of the finished product, including not only those who had had to supplement their earlier education with library school training, but also the librarians "born, not made" and those others "bought, not made," the three-dollar-librarians as they had come to be called, who had added so much to the pleasure of the journey—a dinner in witness of the unanimous and hearty appreciation of the work of the travel committee in the most remarkable, successful and enjoyable conference journey in the whole experience of the A. L. A. Mr. Bowker was delegated to carry greetings from the A. L. A. to the National Electric Light Association, banqueting in the other part of the dining room, and was most pleasantly received by Past-President Scott. The spirit of the evening was "fun and pun," and the motto of the dinner was "The Fax-on this occasion are the unanimous Phelan that everything on this journey has been done Brown." Unfortunately Mr. Phelan had gone ahead as *avant-coureur*, and had place only in the honors of the occasion. Mr. Wellman, as retiring president, praised the work of the travel committee in making his conference so successful, Miss Hunt spoke humorously for the ladies, Mr. Godard was called upon for a few words, and Mr. Spaulding's glee club sang some strikingly original and specially fitting verses improvised for the occasion. Mr. Faxon and Mr. Brown returned thanks humorously and gracefully. It may here be mentioned that a handsome traveling bag had been presented to Mr. Faxon and a fine umbrella to Mr. Brown on the outward journey.

At the close of the dinner the following memorial was adopted:

Those of the American Library Association returning from the California Conference to their homes in the Eastern States, through Canada, desire to express their cordial thanks to the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway for their courtesy in furnishing the special train with observation car for the journey through the magnificent scenery of the Canadian Rockies, and their appreciation of the hospitalities offered by the C. P. R. hotels, and especially by the administration of the Chateau Lake Louise, during the three days' stay which marks the happy culmination of their journey. They rejoice that the very name of the Association, including in its membership librarians from the several provinces of the Dominion as well as from the States of the Union, recognizes the common bond between brothers of the English-speaking race on both sides of an invisible border, marking only an unbroken peace. They extend especially to their brethren in Canada the sympathy which they feel for all the peoples suffering from the war, with the hope that Canada's noble sacrifice of her sons may ultimately result in the establishment of a world wide and enduring peace founded on justice, which the United States, abstaining from war while contending for the rights of humankind, may do its part to promote and maintain.

Despite the "early closing" at the dinner, most of the trunks did not get packed until

close upon midnight, for many of the library party adjourned to the ballroom and there joined in a Virginia reel and other terpsichorean exercises. But they were all on hand for the start by the motor trams at 8.30 and boarded their special cars at Lake Louise station for a prompt start at 9.30.

OFF FOR BANFF

Throughout the journey the Canadian Pacific Railway administration—to whose general passenger agent at Vancouver, Mr. H. W. Brodie, the library party was greatly indebted for many courtesies—had kept its schedule absolutely on time, and the only exception was caused by a "hot box" on the hour's journey to Banff, which made some delay. Again there was rain, but not enough to dampen the spirits of the library party, who, after the beautiful two-mile drive from the station to the fine C. P. R. Hotel at Banff, enjoyed also the luncheon which had been made ready for their arrival. Soon after luncheon the sky cleared long enough for visits to the Tumbling Falls of the Bow river and other nearby points of interest, but the chief delight was the wonderful view of circling mountain peaks seen from the several view-points of the hotel. A water-loving contingent took advantage of the open-air swimming pool and disported themselves with a Virginia reel and other diversions to the edification of themselves and many on-lookers.

THROUGH SASKATCHEWAN

After an early dinner the special train was off again, still through wondrous scenery, until the high plains were reached just after dusk and an evening visit made to Calgary. Throughout Sunday the train was traveling through Saskatchewan, with a stop at Moose Jaw, a beautiful town better than its name, the librarians enjoying the unaccustomed rest of the "level land"; and that evening the home country was reached again at Portal, North Dakota, by the Soo branch toward Minneapolis.

THE TWIN CITIES

On Monday, June 21, Minneapolis was reached after hasty farewell luncheon in the dining car, somewhat before one, considerably ahead of time. The visitors were met at the station by the representatives of the Minneapolis Public Library, Miss Countryman herself being away from the city, and after a visit and pleasant entertainment at the library, were treated to a most delightful auto drive past the new Walker Art Institute building, around the Lake of the Isles and other lakes within the city's bounds, past the Falls of

Minnehaha, down the Mississippi Boulevard, and so across the great river and through the grounds of the University to the other of the "twin cities," where they were delivered to the St. Paul hosts. Dr. William Dawson Johnston, who had been on hand at the Minneapolis station, entertained the party at the University Club, where Mrs. McCaine, the former librarian, was greeted by her many old friends. Visits were paid later to the State House and to the exterior of the magnificent St. Paul Public Library building, now nearly completed, through the generosity of J. J. Hill. It was gratifying to note how St. Paul had already responded to the enterprise of Dr. Johnston, as was evidenced by a special "Town Criers' library edition" of the *St. Paul Daily News* of June 17, given up wholly to promoting the proposed business reference library as a feature of the public library work.

HOME AGAIN

At seven o'clock the diminished party boarded the three special cars which made part of the Northwestern Express to Chicago, and on Tuesday morning they arrived promptly and safely at the magnificent station from which they had set out four weeks before. An excellent breakfast was ready in the restaurant, where the A. L. A. glee club sang its swan song. Here the party dispersed, for only twenty-four were to take the special car on the ten o'clock train from Chicago for New York. At the last moment one of these was missing, and the vanishing lady was not heard from until the next morning when she telegraphed word of her safe but lonesome condition. Twenty-three, therefore, began the diminuendo journey to New York, one or two dropped by the way, and on Wednesday afternoon, June 23, at Manhattan Transfer Station, the ten staying in New York bade good-bye to the ten transferring, still under Mr. Faxon's guidance, for the Fall River boat to Boston. Both tens arrived safely at their destination, and thus endeth the chronicle of the longest, largest and happiest journey of the A. L. A. In the month's absence the New York and Boston people, the statisticians reckon, had traveled just over 10,000 miles, without mishap and in constant happiness. Those who were of the party doubt whether this banner journey can ever be equalled or excelled—but they leave for the next A. L. A. travel party their best wishes that it may be.

AN AFTERMATH OF LETTERS

MR. FLETCHER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Dear Mr. Bowker:

May I ask for space in the *JOURNAL* to say how I was pleased and touched by the kind

message sent me by wire by the A. L. A. in session at Berkeley. As I was already at my summer home here the message was delayed in reaching me so I could not reply in kind. I am laid aside from work and debarred from attending meetings, but some things I have not lost, for one my keen interest in library work and progress, and for another my affection for my associates and my hearty responsiveness to their very kind greetings.

Sincerely yours,

W. I. FLETCHER.

Quaker Hill, Conn., June 18, 1915.

THE PLACE OF FINE BOOKS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Mr. R. R. Bowker,
New York.

Dear Sir:

I was very glad to have had you and your party visit this library yesterday but your stay was compelled by circumstances to be so brief that we could not hope to give you much insight into the character of our work. I may be mistaken, but I inferred that you, as well as some of your party, were surprised at the character of some of the books that were shown you in my room. I am quite aware that such books are unusual in the Coast Libraries where instant utility is the required standard. But the purpose for which those books were obtained and placed in our library is very visible although not in plain sight for many librarians. At least, I judge so since I precipitated a very lively debate on the question a few years ago at a meeting of the Northwestern Library Association. A number of years ago the late Theodore L. De Vinne, the great printer, told the writer that he attributed a great deal of his success to his close study of the early masterpieces of printing. I never forgot that remark, and I have had it often in mind when I have made enquiries concerning the character of the books in Canadian and American Libraries. I have been greatly surprised at the lack of provision, in a good many of these modern libraries, for the kind of study that Mr. De Vinne said was of such great assistance to him. Usually there are no samples of book making by a master hand, or printing, or bookbinding by an artist. The best editions of great books are lacking and whole libraries of books are subordinated to the very lowest standard of commonplace utility. I thought you had this matter of instant utility in mind when you asked me concerning all libraries.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. DOUGLAS.

Vancouver, B. C.
June 16, 1915.

Library Organizations

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY—LIBRARY CONFERENCE.

The meetings of the library conference, Southern Conference for Education and Industry, were held at 1:30 p.m. April 27, 28, 29, in the Chancery Court Room of the County Court House, Chattanooga, Tennessee. An effort was made on the part of those making the program to give all possible publicity to the library conference. An hour was chosen when there were no conflicting meetings, and the program for each day's library conference was the first on the list of afternoon sessions. As a consequence of this prominence and the practical value and interest of the papers read, the audiences were much larger than heretofore. The court room was crowded at each meeting and many stood. The discussions following the papers were interesting and general, and taken part in by teachers anxious to secure the help of libraries and librarians.

The program, as it follows, was carried out except that on Wednesday, April 28, the Hon. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, delivered an address on the rural library as a community builder. This address was to have been delivered at the first general session, representing the library conference, but Dr. Claxton arrived too late.

Tuesday, April 27

Free public libraries in the South. Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley.

The county library. Mrs. Saida Brumback Antrim.

Wednesday, April 28

How we provided every rural school in our counties with a library. Miss Sue C. Cleaton.

Thursday, April 29

High school libraries in every city in the South. C. C. Certain; Miss Jennie M. Flexner leading the discussion.

At the meeting on Thursday, April 29, Mr. C. C. Certain's paper, "High school libraries in every city in the South," resulted in the passing of a motion providing for the appointment of a committee on high school libraries. The scope of this committee was enlarged so that its object will be the establishment of libraries in every high school, rural and city, throughout the South. An exhibit of furnishings and suggested activities for high school libraries was provided and created much interest.

The business meeting was held on Thursday, April 28. Mr. George T. Settle, librarian Louisville Free Public Library, was re-elected as president, and Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley,

director of library extension, Department of Education, Nashville, Tenn., was elected as secretary for the coming year.

Resolutions of thanks were extended to the Chattanooga Public Library for the assistance which they so kindly rendered, and for the many courtesies extended. A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Saida Brumback Antrim and Dr. Ernest I. Antrim of Van Wert, Ohio, for their active interest, and their participation in the programs and the discussions of the library conference. The meeting then adjourned.

JENNIE M. FLEXNER.

MICHIGAN—UPPER PENINSULA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Upper Peninsula Library Association, held at Marquette, Mich., June 3-4, was one of interest and much benefit to a group of librarians who are not always able to attend the state meetings on account of the great distances in Michigan.

The evening session on June 3d was devoted to a reception given by Miss Alma A. Olson, the librarian, and the trustees of the Peter White Public Library.

At the morning session the next day papers were read on "What the library can offer men," "Club work," "Books in foreign languages," "School libraries," and "Stories and story hour."

In the afternoon a round table led by Mrs. E. S. Grierson of Calumet, covered the following topics: "Periodicals," "Book men and books in sets," "Circulation," "Bibliographies and reference work," "New ideas." Discussion was informal and participated in by nearly every one present.

At the evening meeting Miss Genevieve M. Walton of Ypsilanti State Normal College, read a most entertaining paper on "The present day fiction problem." Her paper was full of common sense and good advice to those who may worry about the "literary depression in the production of great novels." Miss Walton thinks that possibly our season of depression is that periodic depth which always goes before a brighter day. She believes that fiction has been given undue percentage and prominence. A fair amount of fiction is literature and an adjustment of classification on this basis might suggest the fact that a good deal which is classed as history, philosophy, and religion is pure fiction.

The following officers were elected: Miss Adah Shelly, Sault Ste. Marie, president; Miss Mary F. Carpenter, Iron Mountain, vice-president; Zana K. Miller, Menominee, secretary-treasurer.

ZANA K. MILLER.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

During the latter part of April and the first of May the Iowa Library Association held six district meetings in small towns which had not previously had library conferences. The meetings consisted of morning and afternoon sessions and really were informal gatherings of representatives of the smaller libraries. There were free and spirited discussions of actual problems, such as "Rural extension," "Library advertising," "Book selection," "Work with schools," "New legislation," etc. The meetings appear to have grown in importance during the last few years and it is noticeable that many trustees were present this year.

These meetings were organized by the Library Commission and executive board of the State Library Association. The secretary of the commission helped the chairmen to prepare the programs, having in mind topics of a local nature and those discussed in the previous meetings. Both the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission and the president of the State Association attended all of the meetings. In all 57 libraries were represented and from 25 to 30 librarians attended each meeting.

L. L. DICKERSON.

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Northern New York Library Club was held at the East Hounsfield Free Library on Thursday, May 20, with thirty-six members in attendance. Miss Anna Phelps of the State Library spoke in detail of the organization of a library, giving valuable suggestions. The subject of a county library, with the Flower Library at Watertown as a central library from which small libraries might be distributed to the towns in the county, was brought up by the president and discussed at length. The other matters discussed were good fiction and non-fiction, club work with children, a reference catalog, and "war books." Luncheon was served at the library.

JANE NAUGHTON, *Secretary*.

ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The second annual institute meeting for the Rochester district was held at the Rochester Public Library, Exposition Park, May 7, 1915, Mr. Yust presiding. There was a gratifying gain in attendance over last year's meeting, 16 towns and 29 institutions being represented by 63 persons.

The morning session was opened by an inspiring address by the Rev. Paul Moore Strayer of the Third Presbyterian Church. The subject under discussion, "Organizing the library," was begun by Miss Grace B. McCart-

ney, of the Rochester Public Library, who discussed "System in buying." Miss McCartney was followed by Mr. Glenn B. Ewell of the Rochester Theological Seminary Library, who spoke on "The accession record." "Classifying to keep order on the shelves" was the topic of a paper by Miss Leta Adams of the Rochester Public Library.

At the close of the morning session and before the opening of the afternoon session, those present enjoyed several selections on the victrola, among them, the reproductions of the stories of Chicken Little and Epaminondas. Luncheon, served at the Rochester Shop School, proved an enjoyable social feature.

Miss Elizabeth G. Thorne of the Syracuse University Library School staff, who was invited to talk about "The catalog," was unable to be present, but sent an admirable paper on the subject, which was read by Miss Adams. Miss Ida M. Cheesbrough of Fairport discussed the respective merits of the Newark and Browne systems of charging books. "Periodicals, their use and preservation," was the subject of a paper by Miss Fanny E. Marquand of the Library of the University of Rochester. A discussion, led by Miss Bingham of the Chamber of Commerce Library, Miss Collins of Reynolds Library, and Miss Gleason of Mechanics' Institute Library, brought out the necessity for divergence in the treatment of pamphlets to meet the needs of general and special libraries. Mr. Yust brought the meeting to a close with a practical talk on "Government documents." Much interest was shown in an exhibit of labor-saving devices, selected by Miss Adeline B. Zachert, from various libraries.

FANNIE E. MARQUAND, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

About 80 librarians gathered at Mount Holyoke College May 12 for the seventeenth annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts library club. A most hearty welcome was given to the club by Dean Purrington of the faculty. Miss Bertha Blakely, librarian of the college library and president of the club, presided.

John A. Lowe, agent of the Massachusetts free public library commission, was the first speaker. He was introduced as the "trouble man." In his opening remarks he said he hoped that that meant he was trouble mender rather than trouble maker. He said he wished to change the subject of his talk from "Where can little libraries turn for help?" to "Where can large librarians of small libraries turn for help?" To do the work of librarian right,

the foundation must be right; his own intelligence is the right foundation, but his house must be in order, the books must be arranged systematically, must be cataloged. Many small libraries are not organized. The "first aid" to libraries is the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. The first place to turn for help should be to it. The commission will send a cataloger for three weeks, paying all the expenses. If at the end of this period the work is not finished, then the library can retain her by paying her expenses, or can ask her to return the next year.

Another phase of stimulating interest is work with schools. Mr. Lowe read a letter, approved by Dr. Snedden, sent out by the commission to all schools in the state, which contained a number of suggestions for the use of libraries by school-teachers and children.

Mr. Lowe then suggested many various places where help could be obtained in specific subjects. The bureau of education in Washington will send books on pedagogical and educational subjects. The General Theological Library at 53 Mount Vernon street, Boston, will help ministers. If a minister asks the library for books he cannot afford to buy, this library will send the books to him paying postage both ways. Material on social and civic questions can be obtained by applying to the Town Room, 4 Joy street, Boston. They have many clippings on these subjects and will send lists of their material or the material to one. Mr. Lowe suggested that small librarians can get great help from library groups. Massachusetts is divided into groups or clubs to cover all the territory so every library is near or can get help from one of these centers and the group meetings.

A discussion followed, and Charles R. Green of Massachusetts agricultural college spoke of the value of public documents, both state and national.

The value of taking inventory in libraries was brought up. The advisability of taking it every year was discussed. It was shown there were many advantages from a business standpoint in taking it yearly, in order to replace lost books, to straighten many entanglements and to make corrections in the catalog.

A short business meeting followed. The secretary reported a great increase in the popularity of the book list published each year by the Western Massachusetts Library Club. It was stated much credit is due to *The Springfield Republican*, which annually prints this list compiled by members of the club, and from this type copies are made for distribution. No fewer than 2500 copies have been circulated this year.

Miss Edith Pratt of Greenfield, chosen by the club to carry on work between the library and the school, read a report of her work. She has made visits to many towns, talking to the teachers and children, telling them how to use the library, the reference books, the card catalog and the magazine indexes.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William C. Stone of Springfield; first vice-president, Robert S. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College Library; second vice-president, Sarah D. Kellogg of Northampton; secretary, Ada L. Chandler of Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst; treasurer, Bertha E. Gilligan of Holyoke Public Library; recorder, J. A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

After lunch, which was served by the women of the village church, the librarians visited the Dwight memorial art building. Miss Louise Fitz-Randolph gave a most interesting talk on Egyptology while escorting groups around and showing specimens, some original and some copies. Then out in the open under the trees of the college campus Miss Edith Roberts of the college faculty gave a talk on trees, not a scientific talk, but taking up the trees as everyday friends.

ALICE K. MOORE, *Secretary*.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its semi-annual meeting on May 25, 1915, at the Fay Library in Southboro.

Mr. R. F. Cheney, chairman of the trustees, welcomed the club to the new and attractive library.

The address of the afternoon was given by Mr. Herbert W. Fison of Malden on "The librarian, the book and the reader." This was followed by a short discussion of "Practical helps for small libraries." Mrs. Whittemore, of Hudson, Mrs. Smith of South Hopedale, and Miss Sornborger of Hopedale, were appointed a nominating committee to bring in a list of officers for the ensuing year.

LUCY W. BISCOE, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—MANHATTAN DISTRICT

In accordance with the plan agreed upon at the meeting held on May 5 (See *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June, 1915, p. 422-423), representatives of the various special libraries in New York City and vicinity met on June 2 at the Municipal Reference Library, Municipal Building, New York City. Forty-two librarians were present. Dr. C. C. Williamson, municipal reference librarian, presided, and Miss Sarah B. Ball, li-

brarian of the business branch of the Newark Free Public Library, was appointed secretary *pro tem*.

The chairman made a report, in the form of a tabulation, of the statistics of salaries of special librarians and assistants in special libraries. The data for this report were furnished by the librarians attending the meeting of May 5. Although this table does not include by any means all of the special librarians in the city, it was felt that it did include a sufficiently large number to be of considerable value both to librarians and those who employ them. Everyone concerned has felt the need of information as to what salaries are actually paid in this relatively new and undeveloped profession.

STATISTICS OF SALARIES

	Number.	Average Salary.	Highest.	Lowest.
Librarians	29	\$1635	\$3500	\$900
Asst. Librarian	27	935	2400	420
Librarian, Men	7	1839	3500	1100
Librarian, Women	17	1502	2184	1045
Asst. Librarian, Women	23	908	2400	600
Librarian, Financial	7	1632	2184	1040
" Technical	9	1606	2100	900
" Public	7	1960	3500	1200
" Business	3	1400	1800	1150
" Miscellaneous	3	1200	1200	1200
Asst., Financial	3	833	900	800
" Technical	12	846	1100	540
" Public	4	1200	2400	720
" Miscellaneous	8	973	1500	420

Miss Elizabeth V. Dobbins, chairman of the committee on handbook, make a progress report. Publication will be postponed until fall. In the meantime the committee will supplement and revise the data collected through the questionnaire issued in 1913.

"Financial value of special libraries" was discussed by Miss Mary C. Parker, of the Federal Reserve Bank, Mr. William P. Cutter, of the Engineering Societies Library, and Mr. William Wagner, of the American City Bureau. A number of specific instances were cited where the libraries of commercial houses had been the means of direct saving of money.

A discussion of the subject, "How can local libraries most effectively aid each other," was opened by Miss Florence Spencer, National City Bank.

It was the feeling on the part of all who attended this meeting and the one preceding it that it would be desirable to effect a permanent organization. Accordingly, it was decided to organize by electing a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, the president having the power to appoint such committees as occasion may demand. The following officers were elected; President, C. C. Williamson; vice-president, Miss E. H. Frick; secretary, Miss F. Spencer; and treasurer, Mr. W. P. Cutter. The formulation of a set of by-laws was referred

to a committee on rules to be appointed by the president.

After some discussion it was decided to hold regular meetings on the third Wednesday of each month except July, August and December.

C. C. WILLIAMSON.

WISCONSIN SUMMER LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The Wisconsin Library Commission announces a library conference for July. Ever since the summer conference of 1911, librarians have asked, "When are you going to have another?" Again as in 1911 the American Library Association met on the Pacific Coast, and the time seems opportune for another conference, since so few from this region could attend the far-away California meeting.

Everyone interested in library work is invited to attend this July conference—librarians, assistants, apprentices, trustees, and interested citizens. Library workers from other states as well as those from Wisconsin will be made welcome. In fact it is planned to make it an interstate conference, and librarians from neighboring states are invited. Advance registration is desired, and any who plan to attend are asked to send in their names to Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Library School, Madison, Wis.

A detailed program will be issued later, but at present only this preliminary announcement is made, that librarians may have the dates of the gathering in mind. Miss Jeannette M. Drake, librarian of the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library, Miss Ethel F. McCollough, librarian of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library and Miss L. E. Stearns are among the speakers who have promised to attend.

The literary aspects of librarianship will be emphasized. The general theme of the conference will be "Books" with definite comments upon general reading and upon individual books. Other questions, however will be considered including problems of administration, of publicity, of library extension, of children's literature, and of co-operation with schools. Some of the leaders of the profession will be among the speakers. It is the intention to make this *your* meeting and you are urged to co-operate by sending a list of your unsolved problems so that a discussion of them may constitute a part of the program. We will be equally glad to receive statements of new activities or of new methods of performing old activities.

The annual meeting of the alumni of the Wisconsin Library School will take place during the conference. July 28 has been designated as Alumni Day, in charge of the members.

Library Schools

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Miss Rathbone attended the annual conference of the American Library Association held in Berkeley, California, and is visiting libraries on the Pacific coast.

Mr. William H. Brett of the Cleveland Public Library gave a short talk to the students on June first.

The last lecturer of the term was Mr. Franklin K. Mathiews, chief scout librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, who spoke of the work of his commission in providing better reading for boys of scout age.

ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Eleanor Gray, 1914, to Mr. Landon Carter Manning, and of Miss Mabel N. Champlin, 1908, to Dr. Clayton P. Wolcott.

Miss Olive Ryder, 1912, has been appointed to fill Miss Champlin's place as librarian of the Public Library at Hanover, Pa.

Members of the class of 1915 have been placed as follows:

Miss Griffiths and Miss Neuhauser are to catalog the library of the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Ct.; Miss Heezen has been appointed first assistant in the Public Library of Burlington, Iowa; Miss McKelvy, assistant in the State Normal School Library at Tempe, Arizona; Miss Schummers, assistant in the Mechanics' Institute Library at Rochester, N. Y.; and Miss Hileman, assistant in the New York Public Library. Miss Lovell is to assist in the circulating department and Miss Maynard in the children's department at the Pratt Institute Free Library. Miss Atwater is to substitute in the children's department of the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library, Miss Gump in the Pratt Institute Free Library, and Mr. Brevoort in the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Miss Campbell, during the summer, will be in the catalog department of the Columbia University Library and will also assist in the revision of the work of the students in the Columbia summer library course. Miss Conkling is to have charge of the circulating department of the Public Library at Troy, N. Y., for six months. Miss Helen Morgan is engaged in cataloging in the library of the Brooklyn Institute Museum.

HARRIET B. GOOCH, *Instructor.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The last junior visits of the year were made to the Montague branch and the Children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, to the Jamaica headquarters and Flushing and Manor branches of Queens Borough Public Library, to the New Rochelle and to the New-ark Public Libraries.

On May 22, the juniors, the faculty, and some of the librarians attending the May course visited the H. W. Wilson Co.'s plant at White Plains, carrying box-luncheons, which the company supplemented with coffee and ice cream.

Another Saturday was given to a trip to West Point by boat, during which the informal camera club of the class was kept busy. An exhibit was put up in May of the photographs taken by the students during the year, some of which were very good indeed, particularly some night views of the city.

The last senior function of the year was a May party given to the faculty, alumni, and juniors, the evening of May 14th. The librarians taking the May course were also invited and several were present.

Both classes were invited to attend the Library's staff meeting in May, at which Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin read from her own writings.

The final exercises of the School took place on June 11th, at 11 a. m. Mr. Charles Howland Russell, secretary of the board of trustees, presided, and bestowed the diplomas. Mr. W. W. Appleton, chairman of the committee on circulation, gave the certificates. Mr. Andrew Keogh's address was entitled "The librarian as a unifier." After the exercises, many of those present visited the school room, examined the theses and bibliographies, and admired the gift of the class of 1915, a "History of the art of writing," a fine work of text and plates in four portfolios.

The list of graduates is as follows, with the title of the thesis or bibliography presented:

May E. Baillet, Irvington, N. J. The public library and the public school.
Rachel Hustace Beall, New York City. Bibliography: Schoolroom decoration.
Elizabeth V. Briggs, Detroit, Michigan. Bibliography: Supplement to New York State Library, Reference books for catalogers.
Margaret Evelyn Calfee, Pulaski, Va. County library, its rise and progress.
Mabel Cooper, Independence, Oregon. Survey of Polk County, Ore., with suggestions for a plan for a county library.
Elsie May Cornew, New York City. Best methods of administering branch reference departments.
May Virginia Crenshaw, Norfolk, Va. Public libraries of the South.
Alma D. Custead, Erie, Pa. Ways of guiding readers.
Francis Joseph Dolezal, St. Louis, Mo. Bibliography: Modernism and modernist leaders.
Florence E. Foshay, Portchester, N. Y. Bibliography: Twentieth century drama.

- Marietta Fuller, Brooklyn, N. Y. Bibliography: Twentieth century novels.
 Juliette Alice Handerson, Cleveland, O. History of training for librarianship in the United States.
 Edith J. Roswell Hawley, Hartford, Conn. Bibliography: Literary geography.
 Dollie Booth Hepburn, East Orange, N. J. Bibliography: Buffon.
 Frances Kaercher, Pottsville, Pa. County library work with children.
 Rose Kahan, Seattle, Wash. Bibliography: Coalition of nations, 1879 to the present.
 Elizabeth Lena Kamenetzky, Newark, N. J. Business branch of a public library.
 Sara Laurence Kellogg, New York City. Primitive story telling in Iceland.
 Mary McDonnell, New Rochelle, N. Y. Humor in savage folk lore.
 George Stevens Maynard, Westboro, Massachusetts. Bibliography: Storage batteries.
 Katharine Maynard, Westboro, Massachusetts. Bibliography: Twentieth century poetry.
 Dorothy Purviance Miller, Scarsdale, N. Y. Traveling libraries: their possibilities.
 May Lundy Milligan, Akron, O. Bibliography: Industrial housing.
 Susan Moore Mollison, Brooklyn, N. Y. Primitive story telling among savage races.
 Mary Louisa Osborn, Wainscott, N. Y. Study of a town library with its problems, in a given community.
 Dorothy N. Rogers, River Falls, Wis. Prison libraries.
 Mary Ellis Russell, New Brighton, N. Y. History of story telling in England, France and Germany.
 Alice Frederica Rupp, New Rochelle, N. Y. Relation of the library to the pageant.
 Irene Elizabeth Smith, Portland, Oregon. Bibliography: Reference books for the study of standard authors in English literature.
 Rachel N. T. Stone, Hartford, Conn. Library extension.
 Allan Victor Törnudd, Abo, Finland. Bibliography: Psychology of reason.
 Elizabeth Trumbull Williams, Hartford, Conn. Illustration of children's books.
 Mary Elizabeth Winslow, Royalton, Vt. Illustrations of children's books.
 Frances Rankin Young, Jacksonville, Fla. Primitive story telling in Greece.

The following students received certificates:

- Dorothy Anderton, New York City.
 Kathryn Arthur, Montclair, N. J.
 Wilhelmine N. Austin, New York City.
 Charlotte Stuart Best, Seattle, Wash.
 Marjorie Church Burbank, New York City.
 Mary Ethel Clarke, Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Gladys L. Crain, Newtonville, Mass.
 Caroline Hill Davis, University, Va.
 Philena A. Dickey, Washington, D. C.
 Josephine Haydock Edwards, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Pauline Field, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Irene Johnson Gibson, Little Rock, Ark.
 Helen Holcombe Greene, New York City.
 Lillian Mary Hodge, Detroit, Mich.
 Margaret Jackson, Englewood, N. J.
 Louise Elizabeth Jones, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Clara Annetta Larson, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Jessie Catherine McCurdy, Toronto, Can.
 Mary McDonnell, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Charlotte Matson, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Johanna Louise Olachewsky, New York City.
 Clara Overton, New York City.
 Charles V. Park, Palo Alto, Cal.
 Elizabeth Norman Prall, Saginaw, Mich.
 Annette M. Reynaud, East Orange, N. J.
 Ena Robb, Houston, Tex.
 Helen Salzmann, Kingston, N. Y.
 Madeline Scheuch, New York City.
 Samuel Seng, Wuchang, China.
 Ray R. Simpson, New York City.
 Walter Richardson Spofford, Hudson, Mass.
 Augusta Mara Starr, Excelsior, Minn.
 Grace Fitzhugh Thomson, New York City.
 Esther Fox Tucker, Portland, Ore.
 Robert William Glenroie Vail, Romulus, N. Y.
 Ella Elizabeth Wagar, New York City.
 Edna Hinman Wilder, New Haven, Ct.

On June 4, 59 persons took the entrance examinations at the School and 39 in other parts of the country and abroad.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE, DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

June began with a fortnight of final examinations, made more endurable for the seniors by the thought of the gayeties and ceremonies of Commencement Week, June 13-17.

The degree of B.S. was conferred upon the following candidates, members of the four year course of Simmons: Anita M. Allen, Harriet C. Ames, Margaret E. Batcheller, Gladys M. Bigelow, Isabelle L. Chaffin, Margaret M. Clark, Marian F. Cross, Louise J. Delano, Gladys L. Dixon, Ruth M. Eaton, Annie R. C. Fennell, Ethel K. Fowler, Helen T. Gerald, Ruth W. Hatch, Marie A. Lamont, Lucy D. Luard, Ella R. McDowell, Mary A. Pinkham, Marie F. Smalley, Marjorie T. Underwood, and Pauline M. Yager. The same degree was also conferred upon the following graduates of other colleges, who, having completed the one year course in library science in previous years, have now offered proof of subsequent professional experience: Winnifred Chapman, Alice Boynton Day, Anna E. Foster, Louise M. Hoxie, Esther C. Johnston, Pauline Potter, Grace W. Thompson, Margaret Watkins, and Mabel Eaton McClain.

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made since the report made in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Margaret E. Batcheller, 1915, librarian of the Public Library of Portville, N. Y.

Gladys Lord Dixon, 1915, temporary assistant, reference catalog department, New York Public Library.

Ruth Winnifred Hatch, 1915, assistant, branch department, Public Library of Cincinnati.

Madeline Junkins, 1914-15, assistant, Library of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Marie F. Smalley, 1915, assistant, Library of Williams College.

Madeline Jenkins, 1914-15, assistant, Library Bryn Mawr College.

Marjorie Tilton Underwood, 1915, assistant in the catalog and reference department, Public Library of Cincinnati.

Annie R. C. Fennell, 1915, assistant, Arnold Arboretum.

Sadie St. Clair, cataloger, Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.

Ruth Parker, 1914, is employed in the Westfield Athenæum Library.

Christine Price has been acting librarian at Williams College since the resignation of Mr. Lowe.

Jane Baumler, 1917, is to work this summer in the Utica Public Library.

Annie D. Edwards and May M. Clark, who were on leave of absence, will return to their home libraries at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Dubuque, Iowa.

Cornelia H. Ellis, 1912-13, has resigned from the Boston Athenæum to return to her Virginia home.

Harriet M. Bosworth, 1912, is to be assistant cataloger at the Massachusetts State Library, not first assistant, as was reported by the school last month.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

An experimental problem in preparing and presenting a popular program suited to an evening in the library lecture room was worked out very successfully by the students. The story of the "Rhinegold" was the theme of one program with related musical numbers on the Victrola. Another was "Peer Gynt," with certain Victrola selections from Grieg's music.

This year the final problem in book selection was the preparation of a list of books for a small branch to be started by the Canton (O.) Public Library, and the co-operation of Miss Mary Martin, the librarian, in providing the class with such an interesting "real" problem has been greatly appreciated.

The out of town trips made in connection with the "Library administration" course were taken during May and included the libraries of Oberlin College, Detroit, Willoughby, Mentor Village, Painesville, and Lake Erie College.

The Annual of the Library School is issued for the first time as a separate publication by the class of 1915; heretofore it has been included in the University Annual. The splendid class spirit and capable work have produced a clever and attractive publication.

The Alumni Association held its yearly meeting at the School on June 14th, followed by the annual luncheon. This year's meeting was of unusual interest as it was the tenth anniversary of the School, and the class of 1910 held its fifth reunion.

The students were given their certificates at the University Commencement which was held Thursday morning, June 17th. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot delivered the address.

The examinations for entrance to the School were held June 18th and 19th.

ALUMNI NEWS

Gertrude H. Sipher, 1913, was married April 29th to Mr. Gilbert O. Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

Some appointments of the class of 1915 are as follows:

Clara Louida Angell, Toledo Public Library.
Ruth Mabon Fornwalt, Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.

Louise Erminie Bailey, Minneapolis Public Library.

Helen Rachel Harsh, The Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio.

Gail Janette Koster, Detroit Public Library.

Hazel Dorothy Leonberger returns to the Spokane Public Library.

Vera Palmer, Detroit Public Library.

Nellie Grace Sill returns to the Warren (Pa.) Public Library.

Ruth Van Dyke Steadman, returns to the Livingston (Mont.) Public Library.

Alice Williams, assistant instructor and reviser, Iowa Summer Library School.

Martha Wynne Abell, Leita Elizabeth Edwards, Bertha Dorothy Imbery, Alice Elizabeth Stocking, and Isabelle Clark return to the Cleveland Public Library staff.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Commencement exercises of the University were held Wednesday, June 17th in the Armory. Inside this great building a tent-like auditorium seating over 5000 people was erected for the occasion, and here President James conferred degrees upon nearly a thousand graduates of the several colleges and schools of the University. His Excellency Dr. Romulo Naon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic, delivered the address of the day.

Fourteen students were presented for the degree of Bachelor of Science as follows:

Minnie Joanna Bollman, Champaign, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Mabel Louise Conat, Detroit, Michigan, University of Michigan, A.B., 1909.

Fanny Dunlap, Champaign, Illinois, State University of Iowa, Ph.B., 1905.

Grace Adelaide England, Detroit, Michigan, Albion College, A.B., 1910.

Antoinette Helen Goetz, Iowa City, Iowa, State University of Iowa, A.B., 1906.

Margaret May Herdman, Winnetka, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Fanny Wilder Hill, Champaign, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.

Edith Hyde, Lancaster, Ohio, Ohio State University, B.A., 1908.

Katharine Lewis, Chicago, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.

Rose Margaret Mather, Plainfield, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1905.

Norma Lee Peck, Ottawa, Kansas, Ottawa University, A.B., 1913.
 Alma Meriba Penrose, Grinnell, Iowa, Oberlin College, A.B., 1901.
 Nellie Read Roberts, Champaign, Illinois, University of Illinois, A.B., 1913.
 Mary Zeliaette Troy, Tuscaloosa, Ala., University of Alabama, B.A., 1912.

Final honors in the Library School for highest scholarship during the two years' course, were awarded to Miss Mabel Louise Conat.

Among the visitors to Urbana during Commencement week were the following former students of the Library School: Mrs. Bertha Baird, 1912, librarian Mason City (Ia.) Public Library; Miss Cena Sprague, 1913-14, of the State University of Iowa Library; Mrs. Leila Weilepp Musselman, 1905, of Quincy, Illinois; Mrs. Margaret Grafius Birkhoff, 1905, of Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Clara Brooks Dimmitt, 1912, of Chicago; Mrs. Rena Lucas Whitsitt, 1904, of Moline; and Miss Grace Kelley, 1903, of the John Crerar Library.

Altogether the degree of B.L.S. has been conferred upon 257 graduates of this school; the total number of students who have attended the school is 532.

Miss Simpson entertained the seniors and the faculty on Tuesday afternoon of Commencement week.

ALUMNI NOTES

Grace England, B.L.S. 1915, has been appointed chief of the municipal and civics division of the Detroit Public Library.

Mabel L. Conat, B.L.S. 1915, has been appointed first assistant in the reference department of the Detroit Public Library.

Margaret Herdman, B.L.S. 1915, has been appointed librarian of the University of Syria, Beirut, Syria.

Katharine Lewis, B.L.S. 1915, has been appointed librarian of the Municipal Health Department of Chicago.

Roma Brashear, 1914-15, has been appointed to a position in the Rosenberg Library, Galveston.

Renée B. Stern, 1898, has accepted a position with the David C. Cook Publishing Co., Elgin, Illinois.

Norma Lee Peck, B.L.S. 1915, will spend the summer working in the Decatur (Illinois) Public Library.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School was closed for summer recess May 31-June 5.

Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of Pittsburgh schools, addressed the Training School May 19th on the subject of "Co-operation between schools and libraries."

Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, gave three lectures on "Book binding" to the school May 26-27. The lectures were supplemented by a visit to the library bindery.

The courses scheduled for the summer term are as follows:

Story telling. Miss Whiteman.
 Library buildings. Mr. Craver.
 Order work. Mr. Hewitt.
 Cataloging. Miss Randall.
 Public speaking. Mrs. Kirk.
 Modern public library movement in America. Miss Bogle.
 Routine of a branch library. Miss Howard.
 Administration of children's room. Miss Bogle.
 Home libraries. Miss Singley.
 Yellow fiction. Miss Randall.
 Poetry symposium. Miss Ellis.
 Departmental routine. Miss Law.
 Business methods. Mr. Wright.

FACULTY

Miss Effie Louise Power represented the Training School at the A. L. A. Conference at Berkeley, California. Miss Power is chairman of the committee on elementary school libraries of the N. E. A.

Miss Margaret Mann will give the courses in cataloging and classification at the Riverside Public Library Summer School June 28-July 31.

ALUMNAE

Ruth Price, 1914, has resigned her position as assistant in the children's room of the Wylie Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to accept a position in the children's department of the Detroit Public Library.

Clara E. Purdum, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian of the New Castle Public Library.

Ethel P. Underhill, 1909, will give a course in library work with children at the Riverside Public Library Summer School June 28-July 31.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Helen Louise Johnston, 1914, accepted a temporary position in January as senior assistant in the catalog department of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library. This position has now been made permanent.

LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

During the last week of the second term of the Library School, March 24-30, Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott gave her regular course of instruction in children's work. On the afternoon of March 29th Mrs. Scott gave a story-telling recital to the students of the Library School, the staff of the library, and a few invited guests.

The third term of the Library School opened on April 5 on which day Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute Library School, lectured to the students on "Fiction." After the lecture the faculty entertained at luncheon in the school room for Miss Rathbone.

Miss Laura Hammond, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology, gave a lecture. April 28, on the special features of college library work. On April 30 the class visited the library of the Georgia School of Technology where Miss Hammond gave a second lecture on the administration of a college library.

On May 6, Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian of Georgia, lectured on state library work. This lecture was followed up by a visit to the State library May 8.

Miss Lutie E. Stearns made her annual visit to the school on May 21 and 22. On the afternoon of May 21 Miss Stearns was present at a meeting of the Graduates Association and spoke informally of her work during the past winter. The following officers of the association were elected: President, Miss Vera Southwick, 1914; vice-president, Miss Jessica Hopkins, 1906; secretary and treasurer, Miss Chloe Smith, 1912; executive board to consist of the above officers, Miss Catherine Walker, 1913, and Miss Julia Schilling, 1915.

The class of 1915 was graduated on the morning of May 22d with the usual simple exercises. Miss Stearns made a most inspiring graduating address and the certificates were presented to the class by Mr. Harrison Jones, president of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library. Some of the graduates went at once to positions and each member of the class had secured a position before graduation. A list of the class and their positions follows: Miss Harvie Banks, assistant, Detroit Public Library; Mrs. Harry B. Chamberlin, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Miss Alma Jamison, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Miss Louise Roberts, assistant, Birmingham Public Library; Miss Nellie Rowe, assistant, Greensboro, North Carolina; Miss Julia Schilling, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Miss Mary Yates, librarian, State Normal and Industrial School, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The eighth celebration of May day was most successful. Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, vice-librarian of the Buffalo Public Library, gave the address of the morning on "Personality in

a democracy." About one hundred and fifty guests attended the reception. The rooms were very attractive with white narcissus and apple blossoms in large quantities. Coffee and sandwiches were served during the morning. A number of visiting librarians from the state were guests of the school for the occasion. The picture bulletins around which the fête was held, were on display in the gallery. According to custom a catalog was prepared by the committee of students in charge of the day; it was very attractive this year with its unique cover, a conventionalized fleur-de-lis in green and yellow, pasted on the brown cover paper. The same design was carried out in the announcement poster placed at the foot of the stairs leading to the gallery. Type printed pages announced the titles of the bulletins with their artist-makers.

In connection with the course in binding, twenty members of the class took advantage of the offer made by the Democrat Printing Co. to bind a book. Two profitable afternoons were spent at the bindery by those who elected this work.

The students have enjoyed two talks from Dr. McCarthy in the study of current sociological material. Two most suggestive lectures were given by Miss Florence R. Curtis, from the Library School of the University of Illinois on May 3 and 4. The subjects were "Library work as a profession" and "Institutional libraries," the latter having special significance for the class since two of the students had reorganized the Wisconsin State Prison Library at Waupun during field practice. Miss Stearns lectured to the school on May 18, her subject being the "Seven problems of the age." Miss Stearns had a very warm welcome awaiting her.

A dramatic reading of Beulah Marie Dix's "Across the border" was given before the students and their guests on Friday evening April 17. Rev. A. A. Ewing, Prof. Showerman, Prof. Goodnight, Prof. Beatty, Prof. Gilmore, Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Humble, and others took part.

Mr. C. H. Crownhart of the State Industrial Commission spoke briefly to the class, May 26, on the publications of the commission, his talk being one in the series given on current sociological material. Mr. Brett delivered two lectures, May 27 and 28. His subjects were "The Decimal Classification" and "The larger purpose of the public library." Mr. Brett brought interesting slides showing work done for children by the Cleveland Public Library. A dramatic reading of Bernard Shaw's "Devil's disciple" was given in honor of Mr. Brett during his visit.

Miss Cornelia Marvin spoke to the class May 26 on "Phases of library work on the Pacific coast."

On May 31 the annual picnic of the school was held on the invitation of Miss Turvill at her country home.

A children's party was given the afternoon of June 9. The principal feature was a reading by thirteen children of a dramatization of Lewis Carroll's "Through the looking-glass." After the reading the guests, fifty or more children and their parents, enjoyed the picture books and other children's books on exhibition and then were served with ice-cream and animal crackers. Stories were told by Georgiana Mineau, one of the students.

Commencement exercises for the ninth class to graduate from the School were held at 8 o'clock on the evening of June 10. Professor Percy H. Boynton of the University of Chicago gave the principal address and was most happy in his choice of subject, "The fine art of provincialism." Mr. Dudgeon as director of the school presided. The address of welcome was given by President Van Hise, followed by brief words of congratulation from Mr. Cary, state superintendent of public instruction and member of the governing board of the school.

After the certificates were awarded to the graduates, thirty-three in number this year, an informal reception was held.

The following have received appointments:

Alma P. Brunzell, assistant, branch department, Cincinnati Public Library.
 Eleanor Campbell, branch librarian, Detroit Public Library.
 Jennie E. Doran, cataloger, Calgary (Alberta) Public Library.
 Margaret E. Ely, assistant, Chicago Public Library.
 Nina Fieldstad, assistant, children's department, Cincinnati Public Library.
 Laura J. Gage, assistant, cataloging and reference department, Cincinnati Public Library.
 Gladys N. Germond, cataloger, University of Wyoming, Laramie.
 Catherine E. Head, member, training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.
 Jessie R. Henkel, assistant, Detroit Public Library.
 Georgiana Mineau, member, training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.
 Ada M. Pratt, cataloger, South Dakota Library Commission, Pierre.
 Rosette Reese, children's librarian, Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.
 Sybil C. Schuette, assistant, Green Bay (Wis.) Public Library.
 Caroline C. Shaw, librarian, Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library.
 Alice B. Story, assistant, Virginia (Minn.) Public Library.
 Cecilia M. Troy, assistant, Chicago Public Library.
 Mabel A. Wayne, librarian, Anderson (Ind.) Public Library.
 Ruth Worden, assistant, open-shelf room, Buffalo Public Library.

Temporary appointments are:

Caroline C. Shaw, instruction in mending and care of books in the summer session, Indiana Library Commission.

Irma M. Walker, acting librarian, Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School.
 Norma D. Hibbert, organizer, High School Library Port Washington, Wis.

ALUMNI NOTES

A reunion dinner was held Monday evening, June 7, at the Berkeley Conference. Fifteen graduates were present and three summer school students.

Anna B. Skinner, 1910, was married June 28 to Mr. Charles E. Winstead, of Boise, Idaho. Miss Skinner was librarian at Boise for two years.

May I. Stearns, 1910, has returned to the Newberry Library having a position in the catalog department.

Anna Kosek, 1911, has accepted a position as cataloger in the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library, beginning August 1. She resigned a similar position in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library.

Harriet G. Muir, 1911, was married June 3 to Mr. John Stewart of Lincoln, Neb. Since her graduation Miss Muir has been children's librarian of the Lincoln City Library.

Louise C. Grace, 1914, has resigned the librarianship of the Marshfield (Wis.) Public Library to take charge of one of the Detroit (Mich.) branch libraries.

Mary B. Kimball, 1914, resigned her position as reference librarian of the Madison (Wis.) Free Library to become head of the order department of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, beginning July 1.

May Lewis, 1914, supervised the cataloging of the County Agricultural School library at Onalaska, Wis., in June.

Ada Cochrane, ex-1915, was acting librarian at Delavan, Wis., for six weeks during the spring.

Reviews

BASCOM, ELVA L. Book selection. Preprint of "Manual of library economy," chapter 16. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 35 p. (5 p. bibl.)

Miss Bascom's chapter on "Book selection" is admirable, one of the best in the Manual. It is sane, practical, well arranged, and covers the subject most satisfactorily. It is altogether a sound guide. Besides, it makes interesting reading.

Like the other chapters in the Manual, the problems outlined and the solutions suggested are applicable chiefly to small and medium sized libraries. Obviously, in book selection, the very few large libraries have special problems which are beyond the scope of the discussion, but in general the principles given do apply to all libraries. A careful reading of this chapter would well repay any librarian.

The principles of selection enumerated are well thought out and clearly stated. A point wisely emphasized is the danger in allowing selection to be influenced by the personal equation or fad of any single person or group of persons in the community. Such people are not unknown on library boards or on book committees. It might have been added that librarians need to guard against their own fads. Book collections have sometimes been most unevenly built up because librarians have given undue prominence to their own special interests.

The rejection of books on the opinion of a few narrow minded people who think them harmful or even bad, is wisely warned against. "The book which provokes thought or even arouses opposition, regarding any of the constantly changing concepts of thought or springs of action is to be welcomed provided it does not seek to destroy the principles on which our civilization is based."

The observations on the purchase of sectarian books and periodicals are undoubtedly sound. One might wish there were some expression of opinion on the acceptance of gifts of sectarian books and the objections frequently made by various sects to the presence of books in the library hostile to their particular views.

The importance of the librarian's detailed knowledge of his community is rightly emphasized. It is said that such knowledge should be as much a part of his working equipment as a knowledge of cataloging and classification. Might it not have been truly said that the former is vastly the more important? Attention is called to the need of special care in the use of general lists of recommended books however carefully selected and annotated, for the users of libraries vary so greatly in different cities that these lists are usually indifferent aids.

Undoubtedly many librarians need the warning that a title should not be chosen, "no matter how excellent the list containing it or how favorable the note accompanying it, without careful search in later or current lists to ascertain if it has not been supplanted by a better book, or has not been issued in a new edition."

Small libraries should select from bulletins of the large public libraries only with discrimination. "They vary greatly in value, the selection in some being excellent and well balanced, in some very uneven, and in others decidedly poor as a whole. In most of them there is no way of determining what books have been chosen as valuable additions, what bought to meet an urgent need regardless of inherent value, and what added as gifts (some-

times worthless). In some, new and old books are not distinguished."

The point is made that the librarian usually collects the titles for consideration by board or book committee. It might have been wise to call attention to the desirability of really giving the choice to the librarian, leaving merely formal approval to the book committee. A properly equipped librarian should in the nature of the case be better qualified to select the books than any board member.

Some excellent lists are given for selecting children's books, but in the body of the text the subject is merely said to be a special field and so does not come within the province of the chapter. One does sometimes wish that librarians did not invariably consider children's work such a specialty that they must always leave it to children's librarians alone to discuss. Librarians give to children's librarians a freer hand in book selection than they do to any other specialist. It is conceivable that this attitude towards children's work in general is a mistake. Does it not tend to make children's work a thing too much apart and to create a situation which may lead to misunderstanding and even friction? For this condition librarians are undoubtedly at fault.

The lists and bibliographies at the end of the chapter are excellent. FRANKLIN F. HOPPER.

REECE, ERNEST J. State documents for libraries. Urbana: University of Illinois. 163 p. 8°. (University of Illinois. Bulletin, v. 12, no. 36. May 10, 1915.)

After briefly taking up, p. 7-9, the field covered by state literature, and the grounds on which libraries will make their selection of it, p. 10, the author proceeds to give, p. 11-69, a description of the various state publications which are issued by one and another state, grouping them for this purpose in broad general classes. He provides us here with a table of the legislatures of the states, their periods of meeting, etc. Also with three bibliographies or lists—one of the latest compilation of laws or revised statutes of each state; another of the blue book or legislative manual at present being issued in each state; and a third of the educational reports of each state.

The treatment of state publications in libraries, i.e. recording, classifying, and cataloging them, is then dealt with, p. 70-75.

Pages 76-102 treat of the distribution of these publications, including an authoritative detailed account of the law and method in each state, winding up with suggestions for a model method of regulating the printing and distribution of state publications in any state.

Bibliographical matter occupies p. 103-156: (1) being bibliographies of state publications or works containing bibliographical information about them; and (2) under 25 topics, bibliographical references to state official material on each topic, this material being overwhelmingly, though not exclusively, laws on the subject. An index finishes the book.

It will be seen that Professor Reece has brought together a valuable mass of information in a field where it was much needed, and so rendered a service to the library public especially. He has built a framework which each state for itself should feel responsibility to fill in with fuller and more exact data through its state library, its state library commission or historical society, or individuals working in the field of state bibliography. Besides the bird's-eye view he gives of what the states are doing in the publishing way, the bibliographical material he has compiled is most helpful. The thorough and authoritative character of his work, and the good judgment shown, reflect credit on the author, and on the postgraduate library school of the University of Illinois where Professor Reece gives a semester's course in state documents with this as its basis.

As it is in the nature of mortals, when given a taste of a good thing, to desire more, we should have liked a list of the states which make a haul of documents which have been already printed in separate form and republish them as a collected series with title, Legislative Documents, or Senate and Assembly Documents, or the like. As he says (p. 69) of this collected series, "Ordinarily it has no general index, and exhibits little system in the arrangement of contents." To this could doubtless be added that this dragnet of a series is often haphazard as to what it includes, important documents slipping in some years and out other years or staying out altogether, while others not of great and universal importance to be preserved are in it. The dictum which follows, "It (the collected edition of state documents) is indispensable, however, in libraries . . . which are building up large document collections" seems to be contradictory to his statement on the next page that "Each document has to do with some subject, however, and should be so located as readily to be available to those seeking information upon that subject." Does he mean that a large library maintaining a document department, in order to have every edition, should keep the collected set in "innocuous desuetude" in that department, while the actual working copies are duplicates "so located as readily to be available"? Or does he mean to

designate as "indispensable" the legitimate Assembly and Senate documents, those which have not been already issued by departments, which have, in fact, no other source than one of those two houses, namely, the reports and hearings of committees and of officials of either house, their journals, and papers presented at their sessions in connection with the business of either house? From two to a dozen volumes might contain this expurgated legislative documents set for most sessions, we should think, when the re-publications are left out. But when thus boiled down to those really "indispensable" because not duplicates, why restrict their necessity to the libraries maintaining documents departments only? Would not other libraries in the state also want these journals and papers of both houses?

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But this is on the distribution side only. As to supervision and control of state printing the evidence seems in favor of a separate body, larger, so as to represent the various interests, in commission form. This commission would apply discretionary powers to avert the inadaptabilities and absurdities which a cast-iron law frequently works out into. Also, its regulation of minor details of production, make-up, output, size of editions, etc., should not be allowed to extend into dictation to the publishing departments as to the contents of their publications, nor as to what those publications may be. The commission on economy and efficiency recommended such a commission for United States publications, to consist of the Librarian of Congress, the Public Printer [Superintendent of Documents], a representative of the department doing the most printing, and two persons unconnected with

the government, of large experience in book publishing. Although the joint committee on printing has not been willing to relinquish its control into the hands of such a body, there may be in the states no such body with existing prerogative to bar the way.

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library school of the University of Illinois, appointed first assistant of the reference department; Miss Grace A. England, of the University of Illinois Library School, appointed chief of the municipal and social service division; Miss Louise C. Grace, for several years with the Herbert Bowen branch library, and recently graduated from the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, for which purpose she was allowed a year's leave of absence, appointed chief of the Edwin F. Conely branch library; Miss Bertha Martin, first assistant in the circulation department, appointed chief of the periodical division; James D. Gadd, appointed chief binder.

AUSTEN, Willard, has been elected librarian of the Cornell University Library to succeed George William Harris, who has retired after forty-two years of service in that office. Mr. Austen was recommended by the special faculty committee appointed to canvass the country for the best available man. He has been assistant librarian and reference librarian in the library since 1892, and is a graduate of Cornell in the class of 1891. Among the organizations of which he is a member are the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Library Association, and the New York State Library Association.

BRONSON, Jane S., who resigned from the staff of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library five years ago, died at the home of her sister in New Hartford, Ct., May 14, after an illness which lasted a year. Miss Bronson was born in Winchester, Ct., sixty-four years ago, but spent thirty years in the West, nine of them in St. Paul.

BURDICK, Esther E., the librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, died at her home in Jersey City on May 25 from heart disease. Although in poor health for several months, Miss Burdick had only been absent from the library a week when she died. Miss Burdick was born in Brewster, Putnam county, New York. When only a young girl she began teaching in the village school. Later she had a private school in Brewster. In 1888 she entered the New York State Library School, graduating in 1890. While in Albany she served as one of the examiners of the New York State Board of Regents, and was invited to continue in that position, but she preferred library work. She began work in this field by cataloging the library at Orange, Mass. After organizing one or two other small libraries, she took charge of the library of the Union for Christian Work in Brooklyn, now a part of the Brooklyn Public Library system.

In January of the year 1891 the organization of the Public Library of Jersey City was begun by the appointment of George Watson Cole as librarian. In February, 1891, Miss Burdick was appointed head cataloger and soon after was made assistant librarian. In the latter part of 1895 Mr. Cole resigned and Miss Burdick was appointed librarian, which position she held until her death. Under Miss Burdick's management the Jersey City Library grew to be one of the most important and successful in the country. Miss Burdick was a member of the A. L. A., the New York Library Club, the New Jersey State Library Association and various local societies.

CALVERT, Julia E., for more than thirty years a member of the staff of the Toledo Public Library, died May 31. Miss Calvert resigned her position in the library five years ago and had since been in failing health.

COATES, Margaret S., who has been a member of the apprentice class in the Westfield Athenæum, has been appointed second assistant librarian there.

COBB, Mary E., N. Y. State Library School, 1914, will resign her position as assistant in the N. Y. State Library School to go to the Brooklyn Public Library in September as assistant in the children's department.

CRANDALL, Francis A., has just resigned from the Documents Office in Washington on account of ill health. Mr. Crandall was the first Superintendent of Documents, from the creation of the office in 1895 till 1898. He organized the work on the plan which has ever since been followed, and he himself was the active head of the correspondence, research, and cataloging sections. The Documents Library, now numbering over 185,000 pieces, the nearest to a complete collection of publications of the United States in existence, was conceived and started by him. To him is due the high standards of the bibliographical work of the office from the outset, when he associated with himself Mr. John H. Hickcox and Miss A. R. Hasse, who had done previous work with the documents, and four graduates of the New York State Library School, including Miss E. E. Clarke and Miss H. C. Silliman. The last named, now in charge of all the catalogs, is the only one left of this original band. Mr. Crandall was born in Carbondale, Pa., in 1837, the son of a Methodist minister, and was educated at Cazenovia Seminary. As a practical printer, newspaper publisher, and editor he carried on his work in Erie, Pa., Providence, R. I., and for a term of years in Buffalo, N. Y. As one of the Mugwumps of that city who

"discovered" and backed President Cleveland, that executive called him to office in Washington. It has been said that Mr. Crandall has a way of saying things that can make even a government report interesting. This is proved by the notes in the Monthly Catalog of U. S. Public Documents written by him in a lively style which arrests attention and fixes the detail in the memory. He is the author of articles on U. S. government publications in the *New York Nation* and elsewhere. The loss of Mr. Crandall's thorough knowledge, judgment, and influence for good methods will be felt in the work of the Documents Office.

FURNAS, Marcia M., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, will return to the Indiana State Library as assistant cataloger.

GIELE, Nora H., resigned her position as librarian of the New Castle (Pa.) Free Public Library April 30 on account of ill health, and has gone to her home in Cleveland.

GILCHRIST, Donald B., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, resigned as assistant in the N. Y. State Library on July 1st and will go to the University of Minnesota Sept. 1 to take charge of the loan department.

GRANT, Thirza E., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, has been appointed reference assistant at Oberlin College Library and will take up her work Sept. 1.

GRENSIDE, Adelaide H., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, will spend the summer months as assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

HAINES, Miss Mabel Rainsford, having spent the winter and spring cataloging special libraries for the Library Bureau in Richmond, Va., and Hartford, Ct., has gone to Pasadena, Cal., for an extended visit.

HAWES, Clara S., N. Y. State Library School, 1894, finished her work as cataloger at the Missionary Research Library, New York City, in May and is now temporarily engaged in cataloging in the reference division of the New York Public Library.

LEONARD, Miriam, for several years first assistant in the catalog department of the Minneapolis Public Library, was married Apr. 28 to Robert S. Towler of Minneapolis.

LING, Katherine G., for sixteen years an employee of the Detroit Public Library, as first assistant in the reference department and lately as chief of the periodical department, has resigned her position to take a rest.

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New appointments made in the Detroit Public Library are: Miss Helen C. Bates, for several years chief of the order department, appointed chief of the reference department; Miss Rosalie Mumford, chief of the open shelf division, appointed chief of the order department; Miss Winifred Lee Wendell, first assistant in the open shelf division, appointed chief of same; Miss Mabel L. Conat, with the library for about five years, a graduate of the

library school of the University of Illinois, appointed first assistant of the reference department; Miss Grace A. England, of the University of Illinois Library School, appointed chief of the municipal and social service division; Miss Louise C. Grace, for several years with the Herbert Bowen branch library, and recently graduated from the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, for which purpose she was allowed a year's leave of absence, appointed chief of the Edwin F. Conely branch library; Miss Bertha Martin, first assistant in the circulation department, appointed chief of the periodical division; James D. Gadd, appointed chief binder.

AUSTEN, Willard, has been elected librarian of the Cornell University Library to succeed George William Harris, who has retired after forty-two years of service in that office. Mr. Austen was recommended by the special faculty committee appointed to canvass the country for the best available man. He has been assistant librarian and reference librarian in the library since 1892, and is a graduate of Cornell in the class of 1891. Among the organizations of which he is a member are the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Library Association, and the New York State Library Association.

BRONSON, Jane S., who resigned from the staff of the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library five years ago, died at the home of her sister in New Hartford, Ct., May 14, after an illness which lasted a year. Miss Bronson was born in Winchester, Ct., sixty-four years ago, but spent thirty years in the West, nine of them in St. Paul.

BURDICK, Esther E., the librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, died at her home in Jersey City on May 25 from heart disease. Although in poor health for several months, Miss Burdick had only been absent from the library a week when she died. Miss Burdick was born in Brewster, Putnam county, New York. When only a young girl she began teaching in the village school. Later she had a private school in Brewster. In 1888 she entered the New York State Library School, graduating in 1890. While in Albany she served as one of the examiners of the New York State Board of Regents, and was invited to continue in that position, but she preferred library work. She began work in this field by cataloging the library at Orange, Mass. After organizing one or two other small libraries, she took charge of the library of the Union for Christian Work in Brooklyn, now a part of the Brooklyn Public Library system.

In January of the year 1891 the organization of the Public Library of Jersey City was begun by the appointment of George Watson Cole as librarian. In February, 1891, Miss Burdick was appointed head cataloger and soon after was made assistant librarian. In the latter part of 1895 Mr. Cole resigned and Miss Burdick was appointed librarian, which position she held until her death. Under Miss Burdick's management the Jersey City Library grew to be one of the most important and successful in the country. Miss Burdick was a member of the A. L. A., the New York Library Club, the New Jersey State Library Association and various local societies.

CALVERT, Julia E., for more than thirty years a member of the staff of the Toledo Public Library, died May 31. Miss Calvert resigned her position in the library five years ago and had since been in failing health.

COATES, Margaret S., who has been a member of the apprentice class in the Westfield Athenæum, has been appointed second assistant librarian there.

COBB, Mary E., N. Y. State Library School, 1914, will resign her position as assistant in the N. Y. State Library School to go to the Brooklyn Public Library in September as assistant in the children's department.

CRANDALL, Francis A., has just resigned from the Documents Office in Washington on account of ill health. Mr. Crandall was the first Superintendent of Documents, from the creation of the office in 1895 till 1898. He organized the work on the plan which has ever since been followed, and he himself was the active head of the correspondence, research, and cataloging sections. The Documents Library, now numbering over 185,000 pieces, the nearest to a complete collection of publications of the United States in existence, was conceived and started by him. To him is due the high standards of the bibliographical work of the office from the outset, when he associated with himself Mr. John H. Hickcox and Miss A. R. Hasse, who had done previous work with the documents, and four graduates of the New York State Library School, including Miss E. E. Clarke and Miss H. C. Silliman. The last named, now in charge of all the catalogs, is the only one left of this original band. Mr. Crandall was born in Carbondale, Pa., in 1837, the son of a Methodist minister, and was educated at Cazenovia Seminary. As a practical printer, newspaper publisher, and editor he carried on his work in Erie, Pa., Providence, R. I., and for a term of years in Buffalo, N. Y. As one of the Mugwumps of that city who

"discovered" and backed President Cleveland, that executive called him to office in Washington. It has been said that Mr. Crandall has a way of saying things that can make even a government report interesting. This is proved by the notes in the Monthly Catalog of U. S. Public Documents written by him in a lively style which arrests attention and fixes the detail in the memory. He is the author of articles on U. S. government publications in the *New York Nation* and elsewhere. The loss of Mr. Crandall's thorough knowledge, judgment, and influence for good methods will be felt in the work of the Documents Office.

FURNAS, Marcia M., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, will return to the Indiana State Library as assistant cataloger.

GIELE, Nora H., resigned her position as librarian of the New Castle (Pa.) Free Public Library April 30 on account of ill health, and has gone to her home in Cleveland.

GILCHRIST, Donald B., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, resigned as assistant in the N. Y. State Library on July 1st and will go to the University of Minnesota Sept. 1 to take charge of the loan department.

GRANT, Thirza E., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, has been appointed reference assistant at Oberlin College Library and will take up her work Sept. 1.

GRENSIDE, Adelaide H., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, will spend the summer months as assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

HAINES, Miss Mabel Rainsford, having spent the winter and spring cataloging special libraries for the Library Bureau in Richmond, Va., and Hartford, Ct., has gone to Pasadena, Cal., for an extended visit.

HAWES, Clara S., N. Y. State Library School, 1894, finished her work as cataloger at the Missionary Research Library, New York City, in May and is now temporarily engaged in cataloging in the reference division of the New York Public Library.

LEONARD, Miriam, for several years first assistant in the catalog department of the Minneapolis Public Library, was married Apr. 28 to Robert S. Towler of Minneapolis.

LING, Katherine G., for sixteen years an employe of the Detroit Public Library, as first assistant in the reference department and lately as chief of the periodical department, has resigned her position to take a rest.

MCMILLEN, James A., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, resigned his position on the staff of the N. Y. State Library at the close of the school year, and will become librarian of the University of Rochester on Sept. 1.

MILLER, Edmund W., who has been assistant librarian of the Jersey City Public Library for the past twenty years, has been made librarian, following the death of Miss Esther Burdick.

MOORE, Edna G., N. Y. State Library School, 1914-15, will go to the University of Missouri Library Sept. 1 as first assistant cataloger.

NORTON, Margaret C., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, has been appointed catalog assistant at Vassar College Library.

PETERS, Louise M., N. Y. State Library School, 1911-12, has resigned her position as cataloger at the University of Missouri Library and will go to the New York Public Library Aug. 1 to join the staff of catalog revisers.

PROUTY, Mrs. Martha Munroe, librarian of the Rutland (Mass.) Public Library since 1897, died in that town June 3. Death was due to heart trouble, from which she had been suffering since September.

PURDUM, Clara E., formerly of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed children's librarian in the Free Public Library at New Castle, Pa.

REED, Adelia, who has been assistant librarian in the Michigan State Library, has resigned. She will be succeeded by Mrs. Ada Shier, who has been one of the assistants in the library for several years.

RIGGS, Alice W., N. Y. State Library School, 1902-04, has resigned her position on the staff of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh. Since 1904 Miss Riggs has served in various capacities on the staff of this library.

SANO, T., librarian in charge of the Public Library of Yamaguchi, Japan, is in this country studying American methods of collecting and distributing books, both in libraries and schools. Mr. Sano has begun his studies in California, where the public library system and free text book system are both under investigation.

SCHWIND, Dora, head cataloger in the Jersey City Public Library, has been made assistant librarian as well.

SEIP, Karen, N. Y. State Library School,

1913-14, has resigned her position in the Of-fentlige Bibliotek, Bergen, Norway, to join the staff of the Deichmanske Bibliotek, Christiania, as assistant in the accession department.

SHERARD, Mary C., N. Y. State Library School, 1915, resigned from the reference section of the N. Y. State Library the last of June and will go to the Utica Public Library in August as executive assistant.

SHIELDS, Ethel A., N. Y. State Library School, 1916, has been engaged as catalog assistant for the summer by the Theological Seminary Library, Rochester, N. Y.

STEBBINS, Stella, for four years assistant librarian in the Virginia (Minn.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the new Carnegie Library at Mountain Iron, Minn.

STERLING, Alice M., Pratt 1912, has been elected librarian of the Free Public Library in New Castle, Pa.

VER NOOY, Winifred, N. Y. State Library School, 1915, will go to the University of Chicago Library Aug. 1 as assistant in the acquisition department.

WEBB, William, N. Y. State Library School, 1916, will serve as summer assistant at the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

WILSON, Albert S., librarian of Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, died May 2, 1915, at Pullman a few days after an operation for appendicitis, and was buried at Merritton, Ontario, May 9. Mr. Wilson was born March 11, 1878, at Merritton, received the A.B. degree in 1900 from the University of Toronto, and the B.D. degree in 1902 from the University of Chicago. He held a fellowship in systematic theology at the latter institution from 1901-4, and was in charge of the Haskell Library, of the University of Chicago, 1904-06. During the year 1906-07 he was librarian of the State Normal School, Greeley, Colorado, and in 1907 he went to the University of Illinois as acting director of the Library School, and remained in direct charge of this School until 1912, when he became librarian of Washington State College. In 1906 he married Miss Luna Goodrich Phelps, of Merritton, who survives him. Mr. Wilson was always intensely interested in his work, was of scholarly habits and strong convictions, and possessed many personal traits which won for him the respect and good-will of his co-workers.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Auburn P. L. Annie Prescott, lbn. (25th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 28, 1915.) Accessions 636; total 19,194. Circulation 57,512. New registration 673; total 8429. Receipts \$4089.77; expenses \$3196.82, including \$1701.33 for salaries, \$460 for books, \$141.45 for binding, and \$112.50 for magazines and newspapers. The first of the year 72 bound collections of standard popular piano music and songs were put in circulation and have circulated 620 times, a most satisfactory showing.

Lewiston P. L. Angie E. Tracy, lbn. (12th ann. rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 28, 1915.) Additions for the year, 1504. Circulation 63,239. New registration 743. Income \$5500, expended for staff salaries \$2085.28, and for books and periodicals \$1955.48.

VERMONT

Bennington F. L. Josephine M. Keeler, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 1, 1915.) Accessions 341; total 7259. Circulation 41,691. New registration 414. Receipts \$2155.20; expenses 2151.42.

Swanton. The contract for building the Public Library was awarded in May for \$7984.40. The King's Daughters have raised the necessary funds to provide the building. The plans, prepared by Saxe & Archibald, of Montreal, call for a building 47 x 36 feet with a 10-foot porch across the front, built in Colonial style two stories high. The structure is of red brick with Swanton red marble trimming and green slate roof. White marble columns run up two stories on the porch. There is a vestibule with Swanton marble floor and trimming, and from this a hall leading to the main stack room in the rear. On either side of the hall is a reading room, one for juvenile readers and one for grown-ups. Upstairs there is to be one big room which for the present will be unfinished except for the floor. The building is to be completed Oct. 1.

MASSACHUSETTS

Attleboro. Attleboro's Public Library is taking a page from those of Providence and Newark, N. J., by devoting special attention to practical aids to industry. It is specializing in books and magazines on the manufacture of jewelry; these it is advertising to the workers in the shops by means of bulletin lists sent regularly to the manufacturers with the re-

quest that they be conspicuously posted. And it is trying to furnish quick and helpful information in response to inquiries by telephone and messengers from the factories. Half the people in the town work in the seventy jewelry shops, and the list of books of interest to jewelers has grown from 88 volumes in 1909 to about 250 at the present time, besides magazines and about 200 seals of different towns and colleges in the United States. A bequest of \$500 was recently made to the library from Miss Mary L. Buffum of Providence, to be used toward the purchase of books for use in the library. Miss Buffum gave the money in commemoration of her cousin, Miss Letitia J. Allen, who for many years was librarian in Attleboro.

Boston. The College Library of Boston University has received an anonymous gift of \$3000 to be known as the "Mary Lowell Stone Library Fund." The fund is already available, and the income is to be applied to the purchase of books in the departments of natural history, philosophy, economics and pedagogy.

Boston. The new buildings for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, now under construction, will be all under one roof and arranged about a major court and several minor courts. The central building will have an Ionic portico facing the major court, and will be surmounted by a dome. The central library of the institute will be on the fifth floor of this building in the rotunda under the dome. In the center is a large reading room, and on one side the administrative offices. Opposite the offices will be open stacks, and above these and the offices will be two or three tiers of additional stacks, accessible by means of book lift and stairways from the reading room and the offices. In addition to this central library, departmental libraries will be provided for some of the departments in other parts of the buildings.

Brookline. The trustees of the Public Library are planning, if the necessary appropriation can be secured, to buy and remodel for the use of the Coolidge Corner branch, a house and lot on Howard street. A second plan under consideration is the establishment of a new branch at Chestnut Hill, where there is a large population at some distance from library facilities.

Lanesboro. Mrs. Maria Newton bequeathed to the town the sum of \$15,000 for the erec-

tion of a public library building, and work upon it was started in June. The building is to be known as the Newton Memorial Library. Besides the library there will be in the building the town offices and an auditorium 70 by 30 feet, capable of seating 350 people. In the basement underneath the auditorium will be a room for the town's fire fighting apparatus, with an entrance at the north side. The building will front to the east and will have a frontage of 76 feet and a depth of 60 feet. The library will be 40 by 29 feet and will hold approximately 10,000 volumes.

West Springfield. A subscription paper to raise funds for the purchase of land for the town library has been started. Two men have already subscribed \$100 each. It is desired to raise \$7000.

Williamstown. The work of excavating for the foundation of the new addition to the library at Williams College, which will be built during the summer recess, is now well under way.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence P. L. William E. Foster, lbn. (37th ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions (net) 8018; total 179,389. New registration 8244, plus 744 cards to non-residents, and 265 teachers' class cards. Circulation 281,830, an increase of 23,669. Receipts \$65,638.53; expenditures \$65,423.29, including \$30,959.06 for staff salaries, \$7535.49 for books, \$834.54 for periodicals, and \$4388.65 for binding.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. The Watkinson Library has lately received from N. H. Allen a large and valuable collection of books. Mr. Allen was for about twenty-five years the organist and choirmaster of Center church, but for some years has been living in Worcester, Mass. He has now returned to Hartford. In the gift to the Watkinson library there are 140 volumes and 150 or more pieces of music.

West Hartford. Ground was broken May 28 on the North lot for the Noah Webster Memorial Library, to be erected from funds contributed by citizens of the town and members of the local chapter of the D. A. R.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Governor Whitman vetoed, May 25, the bill introduced by Senator Brown to exempt from taxation the property of free libraries in the state.

Brooklyn. The Red Hook branch of the Brooklyn Public Library was opened in May, and is probably one of the most imposing of the Carnegie branches. It is of the Italian villa type, built of stucco and with red-tiled roof, and is to have an open-air reading room on the second floor. Both adults and children's departments are on the main floor, with small rooms for librarian and staff. The building is 66 x 75 feet.

Brooklyn. Dr. Frank P. Hill, chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, has sent a statement to the Board of Estimate, in which he calls attention to the fire hazard which exists in the Montague Street library building, and the irreparable loss the city would suffer if the 250,000 volumes stored there were destroyed by flames. Dr. Hill's statement was prompted by the recent fire in the St. Paul Public Library, the books of which were housed in a building unsuited for library purposes while the new building was being erected.

Brooklyn. The development of the print division, the organization of a vertical file of inexpensive pictures, and the increased use of the library are the special features of the work of 1914, as recorded in the last report of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences. The establishment of docent service at the Museum, late in 1913, opened new fields of usefulness to the library and slightly modified the character of its book purchases and other activities. A taxidermist's file of photographs and reproductions of photographs of animals was started and now numbers 533 pictures. Use of the library has more than doubled in the last two years, having grown from 3385 users in 1912 to 7360 in 1914.

Buffalo P. L. Walter L. Brown, lbn. (18th ann. rpt.—1914.) Additions (net) 13,149 volumes; total 330,057 volumes, 35,092 pamphlets, and 22,516 pieces of sheet music, besides directories, maps and charts which are not included in the above figures. Circulation 1,641,267, an increase of 138,721; at the same time the use of fiction dropped from 57% to 55%. Total registration 128,415. Receipts \$139,753.75, expenditures \$134,587.89, including \$26,902.72 for books, \$2147.35 for periodicals, \$8442.39 for binding, and \$61,672 for library salaries.

The new branch in the Parish Tract is to be completed this summer and will be the largest branch in Buffalo. Accommodations were prepared in the new Masten Park High School building for a branch in the building, and a request was made for one in the new Tech-

nical High School building. The library made special efforts during the year to attract the Italians and Poles to the branches, and hopes to enlarge the work to include other races as suitable books can be procured. The library bindery bound 6582 pamphlets and rebound 21,858 books at a cost of \$8442.39.

Hudson Falls. The contest over the site of the new \$10,000 public library building is ended and the building will stand on the northwest plot of the Village Hall park, facing Main street. It is expected that work will be started immediately. The present quarters of the library in the Clarke homestead must be vacated by October 1.

New York City. The Students' East Side Debating League held a farewell public meeting in honor of Frederick Goodell, librarian in charge of the Seward Park branch of the Public Library, on May 28, in appreciation of his many public services to the cosmopolitan population residing on the east side, particularly to students. Mr. Goodell has been transferred to the Epiphany branch on East 23d street, which is to be converted into a business branch, similar to the one so successfully maintained in Newark. Miss Ernestine Rose, formerly in charge of the Chatham Square branch and more recently a member of the Library School staff and supervisor of the apprentice class, is to succeed Mr. Goodell.

New York City. The George Bruce branch of the New York Public Library on Manhattan street, was formally opened June 2. This is the forty-fourth public library on Manhattan Island. It was endowed and built by Katherine Wolfe Bruce, daughter of the man in whose honor it is named. It is the second library she has built, the first having been erected in West Forty-second street in 1888. When the Public Library was built at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second street, the first Bruce Branch Library was considered to be in too close proximity to it, so the Harlem site subsequently was selected for it. The new George Bruce branch is a three-story and basement building. The first floor is set aside for an assembly room, and the second floor is devoted to adults, while the third is for children. The top floor has a series of panels by Frederick Waugh. The library has 20,000 books, and 1300 applications for cards were received before the branch was opened.

New York City. A luncheon was given May 27 at the Hotel McAlpin, in honor of Mrs. Charles O'Hara Craigie, founder and president of the American Librarians' Home Association. The purpose of the association

is to establish homes in different parts of the United States for the rest and recreation of librarians, for whom no provision is made after the best of their years are spent in this work. Mrs. Craigie, who was the founder of the Brooklyn Public Library system, and through whose efforts many of the present libraries of Brooklyn have been established, saw this need, and with the assistance of the association has secured a house at Indian Neck, L. I., which is now open for a small number. At the business meeting, which preceded the affair, the following officers were re-elected: President, Mrs. Mary E. Craigie; vice-presidents-at-large, Dr. Elizabeth Cameron, Mrs. Benjamin Stephens, Mrs. Alfred L. Lewis, Mrs. Campbell Chappotin, Mrs. Melvil Dewey, Mrs. Cornelia Hood; financial secretary, Mrs. Frederick William Cable; treasurer, Adelbert Moot; auditors, Mrs. A. J. Winder, Mrs. J. E. Langstaff. Vice-presidents, one for each state, also were elected.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh. *Carnegie L.* Harrison W. Craver, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1914.) Additions (net) 18,556 volumes and 3800 pamphlets; total 418,698 volumes and 31,152 pamphlets. Home circulation 1,417,089; total use 2,925,004. Registration total 114,464. Revenue \$394,917.57; expenditures \$369,371.13, of which \$49,599.17 was spent for the purchase of books, \$155,851.71 for operating labor and running expense of the library proper, and \$13,555.01 for the training school. There were 294 agencies for distribution of books for home reading. The circulation of embossed books for the blind was 4292, an increase of 1056 over the previous year, and a catalog in American Braille was issued for the use of blind readers.

Taylor. The formal opening of the new library in the borough building was celebrated May 25, with music and addresses and a reception. Miss Martha Sranis will be the librarian.

DELAWARE

The State Library Commission in its sixth biennial report for 1913 and 1914 outlines once more the four lines of its activity: to develop a sentiment in favor of libraries, by suggestion, and by the loan of books and other means; to lend books to individuals who are studying special subjects without access to any library; to maintain traveling libraries; and to operate book wagons for the delivery of books from house to house on country routes in Kent and Sussex counties. This last work was started in

1912, and in 1914 the number of houses visited and of books lent increased about 70 per cent. During that year 71 trips were made, 465 households visited, and 8707 books loaned, as compared with 48 trips, 370 houses visited, and 5125 books lent in 1913. In 1913 the traveling libraries were circulated 122 times, 301 requests were filled for books and libraries and 5937 volumes were loaned. In 1914 fifteen new cases were added to the collection, making a total of ninety-five traveling libraries. These libraries were circulated 145 times, 535 requests were filled for libraries and books, 7204 volumes were loaned. These numbers do not include the books from several libraries which are in constant use with the book wagons. In 1914 the requests for traveling libraries far exceeded the number available. In the two years 2063 volumes have been purchased and 19 have been added by gift. The state appropriates \$2200 annually for the work.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Plans for the new branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, which is to be erected on Wolfe and Twelfth streets, are being prepared by Architect Otto G. Simonson. According to the tentative plans, the building will be one story high, and is to cost \$20,000.

The South

VIRGINIA

Roanoke. The Bedford Library Association has just completed a two-story addition to its building at a cost of over \$1000, giving the library two attractive rooms. The large room on the first floor will be used as a free reading room, and contains all the reference books and the magazines, while the room on the second floor is intended for meetings of clubs, etc. The library board has invited the Boy Scouts to use it as their headquarters and in return the boys act as janitor, and make themselves otherwise useful to the library association.

NORTH CAROLINA

The third biennial report of the North Carolina Library Commission, of which Miss Minnie C. Leatherman is secretary, covers the years 1913-14. At the beginning of 1913 there were 37 public libraries in the state; there are now 45. The secretary was able to give some personal help to the librarians of the Concord Public Library and the library of Salem Academy and College, but the package and traveling library work have so increased that such help is no longer possible, and all the secretary can do is to visit and inspect the library and

lay out plans for reorganization. Aside from the instruction given during visits and by correspondence, the secretary visits the summer schools for teachers and gives talks on the equipment and management of school libraries. Instruction is also given in the commission office from time to time to librarians of public libraries or those under definite appointment to library positions. The development of school libraries is a special feature of the work. The commission office serves also as a central bureau for the collection and distribution of information and statistics for libraries. The first traveling libraries were sent out in February, 1914, and since then they have been sent to 27 counties. The commission has only 75 libraries to send. North Carolina was the first southern state to send out package libraries in 1911-12, and the work has grown each year. At present 135 debate libraries are available. The commission extends special privileges to farmers and has a special collection on agriculture and country life for their use. The annual appropriation is \$3000.

GEORGIA

College Park. For the purpose of enlarging the library of Cox College an informal reception was held May 22. All alumnae of the school were invited to attend and to contribute to the library whatever books they could. The enlargement of the library is part of the plan of the officers of the school to raise the standard to meet with the standard of the six leading southern schools for women.

Griffin. A committee has been canvassing the town in an effort to raise additional funds for the Hawkes Children's Library, to build which Mr. Hawkes has given \$10,000 on condition that the city equip and maintain it.

ALABAMA

Huntsville. A contract for the construction of the new Carnegie library has been awarded by the city commissioners to a Huntsville firm for \$11,650.

FLORIDA

Gainesville. The women of this town are working to secure sufficient public support to back them in an appeal to the Carnegie Corporation for a \$10,000 library building.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. It is reported that the Howard Memorial Hall is to be converted into an annex to the Howard Library, and the relics in it removed to the Cabildo. The change is opposed by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Central West

MICHIGAN

Wyandotte. The new Carnegie Library, erected at a cost of \$17,500, was dedicated May 15, although it had been open for some time previously.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The public library bill has passed the state legislature, adding greatly to the resources of the Chicago Public Library and giving opportunity for a considerable extension of its work.

INDIANA

Darlington. L. E. Wickersham of Logansport, has been awarded the contract for constructing a Carnegie Library here. His bid was \$7995, the contract including everything but the furniture. The structure will be of brick.

Vincennes. The possibility of securing a Carnegie library is again under discussion. The board of trustees of Vincennes University has offered the corner site on their campus for such a building and the school board has accepted it with the proviso that the city council will pass resolutions levying a suitable maintenance tax. The Carnegie Corporation offers \$30,000 for the building.

West Lebanon. Promoters of a library at this place have just been notified by the Carnegie Corporation that it has appropriated \$7500 for the erection of a building here. All the requirements have been met by citizens of the town and work on the building will begin as soon as a site is decided on. At present there is not a public library in Warren county.

The North West

MINNESOTA

The eighth biennial report of the State Public Library Commission, for 1912-14, states that during that period 164 visits were made to 102 libraries. Of these visits 42 were for the purpose of assisting at state and district meetings; 79 were for conferring with librarians or for discussion of library plans or administration problems with library boards. The commission organizer made 43 visits to public, school and institution libraries to render assistance in organizing or cataloging. The librarian of traveling libraries visited 145 communities in the interests of traveling libraries. The commission conducts a six-weeks course in library methods as a department of the University Summer School.

There is close co-operation with the State Library and Educational Associations. During the biennium there were 2124 requests for traveling libraries, 378 new stations were established and 74 old stations reopened, making a total of 645 active stations, to which 62,834 books were sent. Visits were made to 145 communities, and a canvass of five counties alone resulted in 9 new and 30 reopened stations. Statistics kept for the actual circulation of each book show the total circulation to have been 121,237. This total represents regular traveling library books and is irrespective of club libraries and groups of books included with libraries; 1765 discarded volumes have been donated to new libraries, lumber camps, homesteaders on isolated farms, and transport ships for Fort Snelling troops. There are now 92 public tax-supported libraries, 40 maintained by associations or clubs, while the number of subscription libraries is reduced to 6. The total number of books in public libraries is 930,319. In addition 64,452 volumes have been available through the traveling library stations, making a total of 994,771 volumes, to supply the book needs of 2,075,708 people. There are 8 municipalities of over 2000 inhabitants which have no library organization, and of 86 counties in the state 15 have no permanent library organization. Eleven new libraries have been established under state law during the last two years, and free association libraries organized in nine towns.

Duluth. Mayor Prince will ask the Carnegie Corporation, which donated the Duluth Public Library, for \$30,000 for a West End branch library building as soon as he completes purchase of the site at Twenty-third avenue West and Second street.

Herman. The new library was opened April 17 with an informal reception. The room is in the basement of the Woodmen building and its use has been given to the library by the Community Club which finished off the entire basement for club rooms.

Minneapolis. Ground has been broken for the new Sumner branch, and rapid progress is being made on the Central Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street branches.

Ortonville. The Carnegie Library was dedicated Apr. 26. The building is of dark red tapestry brick, with cement panels and trimmings of Ortonville granite. The main floor is in one room, and in the basement is an auditorium and club room which has been furnished by the women's clubs.

St. Paul. Since the temporary library has

been quartered at the old House of Hope Church, library patrons have been unable to secure books or enjoy reading room or reference room privileges at night, owing to insufficient lighting facilities. A campaign to bring about the presentation to the library of small and little-used libraries belonging to public or semi-public institutions, has been inaugurated. The report of the appraiser of the losses in the fire, made May 25, fixed the total loss at \$307,994.43, or more than double the insurance. A special advisory committee of citizens has been appointed to devise means of meeting the needs of the library. The branches and stations will be strengthened as rapidly as possible, and the immediate purchase of 20,000 volumes for the central library is urged. It is recommended that the book purchases be made through dealers who are in position to obtain prompt deliveries, and who have made the library the most liberal discounts from retail prices. It is also recommended that several additional assistants be added to the staff, and that all current needs should be provided for from the current fund, the insurance money being held for the purchase of new books.

IOWA

Malvern. Application has been made to the Carnegie Corporation for a library building to cost between \$7500 and \$10,000.

Mason City P. L. Bertha S. Baird, lbn. (21st ann. rpt.—1914.) Accessions 1505. Circulation 60,521, fiction 61%. Registration 1747. Receipts \$8859.28; expenses \$6649.78, including \$2998 for salaries, \$1175.94 for books, \$355.64 for binding, and \$172.20 for periodicals.

The South West

TEXAS

Wharton. Plans are under consideration for a Carnegie building here.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The JOURNAL has received from Mr. Kaiser, librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, the following correction which it is glad to print: "Your statement on page 443 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June, 1915, that the library budget for 1915 has been cut about \$12,000 here in Tacoma, is evidently based on a misinterpretation of the facts and figures presented in our annual report for 1914. The budget passed by the

library board for the calendar year 1915 is \$36,309, which is \$1474.99 less than was actually spent in the calendar year 1914. What actually came about is that the *tax levy* for 1915 will bring to the library only \$31,500, whereas in 1914 it brought us \$33,861.84. Your misinterpretation seems to have resulted from taking as our budget for 1915 simply the money to be received from the 1915 taxes, and to have taken as our income for 1914 the income from *all* available sources, *plus* the balance of nearly \$8,000 which had been kept to pay expenses the first few months of the year."

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Public Library Board has selected the design of Architect Lester H. Hibbard for the new \$30,000 Carnegie library building to be known as the East Los Angeles branch library. The building will be modelled after an Italian villa. It will be of brick construction and will have stucco exterior facing. The trim and ornamentation will be of artificial stone, and the roof of red clay tile. Its shape will be a quarter-circle, with its concave edge toward the outside corner of the lot. Each of the end pavilions will be set about thirty feet back from its street front and will have its own entrance. The main entrance will be from the street intersection. Back of the building the space will be utilized for a novel open-air reading garden, being closed in by an ornamental lattice fence and provided with pergolas and other shelters to insure shade. In the center of the garden it is planned to put a pool surrounded by stone benches. The size of the site, which is 126 feet square, will permit of quite a comprehensive plan. The main reading-room of the library will be 110 x 26 feet. Opening from it will be the offices of the librarian, a reference-room, stack room and rest room. The basement will be high and will contain a lecture-room provided with a stage and having a seating capacity of 300. There will be direct access to this room from both the inside and outside of the building. Immediately adjoining will be a children's "story hour" room. From the packing-room on the same floor level a book elevator shaft will rise to the librarian's office.

Martinez. Contra Costa county, one of the bay counties of California, has received a gift from the Carnegie Corporation of New York of \$7,500 for three small bungalow branch libraries to be located in Antioch, Concord, and Walnut Creek. These towns have been receiving county library service under the county library law, each town

Caxton Hall, probably the first week in September a small room for its library purposes. The lots will be donated for the bungalows and the change from a small rented room to a large, well-lighted and attractive reading-room will be a very welcome one to each town and the surrounding farming community. This gift of the three branches is made to the county, which will operate and give a service as close to that of a large city library as is possible. The county library has 52 distributing agencies, in 26 schools, 13 deposit stations, and 13 reading rooms.

Riverside. The library of the Girls' High School, Riverside, Cal., has just brought to a close a very successful year, being its first under a trained librarian. A training class of five has completed a one year course in library science and are preparing to enter the Library School of the Riverside Public Library. A course in library methods adapted to the needs of those who are to enter the teaching profession has dealt briefly with classification, sources of material, lists, child psychology, story telling, etc. An exhibition of rare prints was continued through two weeks.

San Francisco. Motion pictures illustrating all phases of library work in California are being shown in the California booth at the Palace of Education.

San Francisco. The French government, through M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, has refused with thanks an offer of the French National League of San Francisco to send its entire library fund, \$20,000, to the mother country for war expenses, on the ground that the money should be spent at home.

Sanger. The contract for the Carnegie Library has been awarded to W. H. Jones of Sanger for \$8963. The contract calls for a brick building with white oak trimmings and terra cotta roof. The main reading room, children's reading room, and basement will be heated with hot water. Work will begin within 30 days and the structure will be completed before fall.

Woodland. The Yolo County Library building has been completed and accepted. The total cost of the annex, which adjoins the city library building, is \$12,000, the figure including all the furnishings. The older building cost \$10,000, exclusive of equipment. The library room is on the first floor, and the children's room is in the basement. A reading and smoking room will probably be provided here later.

UTAH

Brigham City. Work has been begun on the new Carnegie Library.

Murray. The contract for the new library building was awarded the last of May and it is expected to have the building completed at the opening of school in September.

Philippine Islands

Manila. On July 1, 1914, all fees were removed and the Philippine Library made free and public in every sense of the word. Results are already proving the wisdom of this measure. During July and August about 2000 cards were issued, at least two-thirds of which were to Filipinos, mainly of the student and government-employee classes. This truly augurs a great and growing use of the library, and a greater realization of the duties of public service owed by the library. The Filipiniana division has been used since its full creation in 1910 almost entirely by Filipinos, chiefly students. In the reading room the proportion of Filipino readers is 70 or 80 per cent. Many Filipinos are also discovering the treasures of the public documents division. There have never been fees in connection with other than the circulating division, hence the present condition of these other divisions has not been greatly influenced by the removal of the circulation fee.

Canada

QUEBEC

Montreal. Fraser Inst. P. B. de Crèvecoeur, libn. (36th ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 5511; total 70,874. Total attendance 120,361. Receipts \$15,442.17; disbursements \$11,191.14. A general reading room was opened on the ground floor during the year. It is well supplied with both French and English newspapers and periodicals, and has been largely used.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

The "Annals of Cambridge University Library" from the gift in 1278 of part of the ground on which it stands, are being printed in a series of articles in *The Library*, starting with the issue for January, 1915.

The Library Association has announced in the *Library Association Record* for May that the proposed meeting at Oxford this year will be impossible, owing to the war. The annual meeting will be held instead in London at

tember. In view of prevailing conditions there will be no local hospitality, and the meetings will be confined to the transaction of necessary business and the reading and discussion of papers.

Croydon. W. C. Berwick Sayers, deputy librarian of the Croydon Public Libraries, has been appointed chief librarian of the county borough of Wallasey, in succession to E. A. Savage, who has been appointed city librarian in Coventry. Mr. Sayers has been succeeded by Mr. John Warner, hitherto librarian in charge of the central lending library, who in turn is succeeded by Mr. Henry A. Sharp, of the reference department.

Glasgow. The council in January appointed Mr. Septimus A. Pitt, chief librarian of the Coventry Public Libraries, to become city librarian of Glasgow, succeeding Mr. F. T. Barrett who resigned last year.

Winchester. After having been closed for nearly a year, the Winchester Public Library has been reopened, with Mr. Cecil A. Piper as librarian. Under the new arrangement open access to the shelves will be provided.

BELGIUM

In *The Nineteenth Century and After* for May (p. 1061-1071), Prof. Paul Delanoy, librarian of the University of Louvain, described in some detail the losses suffered in the destruction of the library with its store of over 200,000 volumes. The principal wealth of the library lay in its store of old printed works, particularly its collection of incunabula. In this collection there were a number of unique specimens. The number of books in the library printed before 1500 was between 800 and 1000.

NORWAY

For Folke- og Barneboksamlinger (Christiania), reports an appropriation by the Storting of 1200 kroner for the organizing of a special two-weeks course for librarians. The course was held in connection with the annual convention of librarians of public libraries and was especially intended for librarians from rural districts, to give them an opportunity to complete their equipment for better positions. There were 58 pupils who attended the classes and lectures for four to five hours each day.

Three new public libraries have been started in the small Norwegian towns of Nykøping, Saaby and Hjørring. The Nykøping reading room was opened in October, 1914, and the circulation department in January 1915. The town gave 800 crowns, 500 for the furnishing

and equipment. Other local contributions amounted to 900 crowns and donations of books in value of several hundred crowns were given. The circulation department starts with a nucleus of 600 books and there are 15 to 20 newspapers and periodicals in the reading room. The library in Saaby owes its existence to the efforts of the Danish Woman's Club which through meetings and speeches collected an immediate contribution for the purpose of over 700 crowns with a promise of 200 yearly assistance, and donations of 200 books. There are now over 500 books in the circulation department which began operations on the 26th of January of this year. In the small town of Hjørring the Public Reading Room, the first institution of the kind in the place, was opened with a formal meeting on Dec. 28, 1914.

SWEDEN

The first General Convention of Swedish Librarians was held in Stockholm from the 7th to the 10th of January, 1915. There were 150 delegates present. The report of the proceedings will be printed in the official organ of the new association, the "Magazine for Popular Education in Sweden."

Christiania. The latest report of the Deichman Library covers the period from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914. During this period the library lost its chief worker, Haakon Nyhuus, by death. Mr. Nyhuus was succeeded by his assistant librarian, Arne Arnesen, one of the great authorities on library work for all Scandinavia. The library reports a total of 126,638 books of which 9021 were new accessions during the year. The total circulation was 520,823 books with a gain of 6317 new borrowers during the period covered. The total expenses were 98,875 crowns of which 19,928 crowns went for new books, and 12,722 crowns for binding and rebinding. The item for salaries came to 30,120 crowns with about 1000 crowns for occasional extra help. The income of the library from interest on capital, governmental appropriations, sales of catalogs, fines, etc., came to 10,196 crowns. The library reports the opening of a new branch in the suburb of Grunløkken. The branch is housed in its own building, erected at a cost of 106,000 crowns for building, heating, etc., and 16,000 crowns for furnishing and equipment. It was opened with an equipment of 6000 books on the shelves, and two reading rooms, one for adults with 54 places and the other for children with 66 places. During the year covered by the report a donation of 250 books was made by a leading firm of publishers, Ahlen & Akerlund in Gøtherburg.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

BUSINESS TRAINING

A course in business methods for librarians. Eleanor G. Karsten. *Pub. Libs., Mr.*, 1915. p. 103-104.

The course as planned is to be given in four lectures and includes some outside work. The first lecture is devoted to business correspondence, when each student assumes that he has received a definite appointment as librarian. Before the second lecture the student is expected to write a letter to the president of the board of trustees accepting the position, and another to the director of the library school telling of the acceptance of the position and thanking the school for its help in the matter.

During the next three lectures an effort is made to familiarize the student with methods of filing correspondence, with simple but correct bookkeeping, with the proper method of drawing up the monthly financial statement, and with some of the more useful office tools.

History of Library Economy

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers. VI. James Lyman Whitney, M.A. (1835-1910). Lindsay Swift. *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1915. p. 152-154.

Mr. Whitney entered the catalog department of the Boston Public Library in 1869, was made its chief in 1874, and held the post till Mar. 31, 1899. On that date he was made acting librarian, succeeding Dr. Putnam, and was made librarian Dec. 22, 1899. On Feb. 1, 1903, he resigned the office, and filled the position of chief of the department of documents and statistics until his death Sept. 25, 1910. Mr. Whitney was born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 28, 1835, and was graduated from Yale College in 1856. While in college he had some library experience in the college and society libraries. On leaving college he entered a book-publishing house in New York and two years later became a bookseller in Springfield, Mass. In 1868 he was made assistant librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, going from there to Boston.

He was one of the founders of the A. L. A., and his chief bibliographical work was the "Catalogue of the Spanish Library and of the

Portuguese books bequeathed by George Ticknor to the Boston Public Library." Besides this Mr. Whitney was the author of many catalogs and other works, and spent years of painstaking labor on the library catalog. On the completion of his fortieth year of service in the Boston Public Library a dinner was given in his honor by his colleagues, at which a loving cup was presented to him, and when he died it was found that he had left, as an expression of his affection, a small bequest to practically every person who had served with or under him.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library Extension Work

WEEKLY READINGS

The quotation from "Popular Education" Report of the U. S. Bureau of Education chap. XII, vol. 1, 1913, on page 312 of the May issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, raising the questions, "Why must people always read books to themselves? Why should not public libraries read books to them?" has led Mr. Richard W. Mould, chief librarian of the Public Libraries of Southwark, England, to write us that such work has been done at the Southwark Libraries for several years. "Weekly readings from best books" is what we call it," says Mr. Mould, "and once every week throughout the year the chief librarian, or a member of the staff, or some other person interested in the work, gives a reading from a standard work, generally continuing week by week until the book is read through. 'David Copperfield,' 'Pickwick papers,' 'Tale of two cities,' 'Last days of Pompeii,' 'Old Saint Paul's,' 'Barnaby Rudge,' 'Three men in a boat,' 'Red badge of courage,' 'In the heart of the Antarctic,' 'Paris to New York by land,' 'Turkish life in town and country,' 'A Christmas carol' (every Christmas), 'The trumpet major,' 'Under the greenwood tree,' etc., etc., have been read through to appreciative adult audiences, and further variety is added by the reading of Shakespeare's plays, selections from the poets—especially in celebration of birthdays, centenaries, as Tennyson, Poe, etc. The readings last from one to two hours.

"There are readings also at an earlier hour to juveniles of books of fairy stories, adventures, travel, etc. These are limited to half an hour, one-half hour to the younger children of 'fairy-story' age, and another to children of

the 'adventure-story' stage of development. As a rule, the readings are given by the chief librarian and his chief assistants, but valuable co-operation has been given by Miss Helen Gladstone (daughter of the great statesman) when a member of the Libraries committee, and by the town clerk, Mr. Percy H. Gray, and his wife (*née* Hardy), who is related to the novelist Thomas Hardy. Mr. and Mrs. Gray's readings of the 'Hardy' novels have had the advantage of their intimate acquaintance with the dialect and character of the Dorsetshire folk figuring in the novels, and, consequently, the rich humor has been well brought out. They have so far read 'The trumpet major,' 'The woodlanders' and 'Under the greenwood tree.' There is no attempt at academic perfection in the readings. Reading on an exalted plane does not succeed with working class audiences. The reader tries to realize the author's aims, and then enable as far as possible the hearers to do so by clear enunciation and suitable emphasis and lets the author tell his own story throughout. 'David Copperfield' was read entirely through in about six months, and the audience followed the story keenly to the end without any appreciable decline in the attendance. Dickens, by the way, is found to be the most popular author for these readings."

"SEE AMERICA FIRST" EXHIBIT

The Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library has collected a large number of summer travel bulletins and has placed them on exhibition near the entrance to the reading room under the heading "See America First." The Panama-Pacific Exposition is the subject of many interesting booklets, and the mountains, parks, rivers, lakes and seashore resorts of all parts of the continent are represented. A register of endorsed schools and summer camps is in the collection. This gives, in brief form, the details of all endorsed schools and camps in the United States.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT

A handicraft exhibit of home and school work held at the library in St. Cloud, Minn., for ten days in March was an unqualified success, says the June bulletin of the State Library Commission. The exhibit included drawing and basket work done in the lower grades, up to mechanical drawing, manual training, cooking and sewing done by High School students. Both public and parochial schools participated. Through the library also, the school children have been interested in the growing of flowers and vegetables on home plots through the summer. Free seeds

have been obtained from the Department of Agriculture through Congressman Lindbergh. A harvest exhibition of the fruits will be held in the fall. A list of books on "How to increase home efficiency" has been freely distributed to home makers through the mothers' clubs, and the librarian has been giving talks on the subject to the clubs.

LATIN EXHIBIT

An exhibit showing the value of the study of Latin and the important place it holds in the modern world has been prepared by one of the high school teachers in Worcester and is on exhibition in the Worcester Public Library. There are perhaps 70 charts which present all sorts of interesting facts to show how Latin enters into the life of to-day and how great an advantage any one familiar with Latin has over one who has never studied it. Some show the ways in which Latin is used in advertisements, in abbreviations, in seals, and in helping people to spell correctly. Other charts show the opinions of various professional men as to the benefits derived from an acquaintance with Latin. One describes the use a writer on the Boston *Herald* found for his Latin at Manila in intercourse with a Filipino. Interesting letters have been received from such men as ex-President Taft, Governor Walsh, and others well known to the public. Various extracts from the writings of distinguished professors in other departments of learning are also given. The emphasis laid on the study of Latin by teachers of engineering is particularly noticeable.

AGRICULTURAL TRAIN EXHIBITS

Through the courtesy of the Minnesota State Agricultural School, during 1912-14, library exhibits were made on three of the trains equipped by the Extension Division. November 5-20, 1912, a tour was made on the Soo lines over the northern part of the state. Two-hour stops were made at forty-five towns. Four or five ten-minute talks were given in the different cars before the train was opened for inspection. A juvenile library was placed in the children's car, a library on domestic science and hygiene in the woman's car and a farmers' library in the car containing farm crops. By special arrangement the school children of the town visited the train to view the exhibits and hear the lectures.

The result of this trip was most satisfactory. Of the forty-five towns visited, seven already had traveling libraries, twenty-five libraries were placed at stations along the route and ten more at adjoining towns. In some instances more than one library was placed at

the same shipping point, but serving totally different communities. According to this count a total of forty-seven stations were added to the traveling library map.

In April, 1913, a ten days' tour over various railways covered the Iron Range country in St. Louis county. Thirty-two stops were made and it was estimated that 21,160 persons visited the train. Twelve new stations were opened. Returns from this trip were not so advantageous owing to the fact that the towns visited were larger and eight of them had public libraries, one of which was active in county extension work.

A third traveling library exhibit was placed on an agricultural train which toured the northwestern portion of the state in June, 1913. The two-hour stops were abandoned and the experiment of devoting a half day to each town was tried with far greater satisfaction. Twenty-three places were visited; three of the towns had traveling libraries or public libraries and seventeen new stations were opened. The librarian accompanied the exhibit and at each town talks were given in the children's and woman's car.

LECTURES

The May-June issue of *The Reader's Index*, the bi-monthly magazine of the Croydon (Eng.) Public Libraries, says in its short report on the talks and readings held in the library during the winter, that "contrary to expectations the season of library talks which ended just before Easter proved to be quite successful. In arranging these, propaganda and definitely war lectures were avoided as so many agencies were providing such lectures, and it was thought that the public library should offer some relief from the all-pervading subject. For the first few weeks of the autumn session indeed the audiences were sparser than usual owing no doubt to the darkened state of the streets. They improved, however, as people became used to the new conditions."

Lecture work in connection with municipal public libraries. Albert Cawthorne. *Lib. Asst.*, Ap., 1915. p. 52-58.

The municipal public library is the most democratic of all our social institutions—unsectarian, non-partisan, and ministering alike to every class. Its primary function is educational, but its recreative service is inestimable and much underrated. It serves as the link between school and university, and to-day, when educators are deploring the inefficiency of modern educational methods, they ignore the library's claim to be peculiarly fitted to

provide the people with the liberal education that is so desirable. The result is that while money may be spent for books and buildings and staff, it is considered illegal to spend a small amount of the library tax for lectures.

After an analysis of present educational conditions in Great Britain, Mr. Cawthorne recommends that every municipal library should become the local center of certain educational organizations designed to provide the means of higher education to working people. In addition courses of popular non-partisan lectures on social and economic problems should be arranged, as well as illustrated lectures on travel, literature, and science.

Library Development and Co-operation

TRAVELING LIBRARIES IN NORTH CAROLINA

The increase in the number of readers and in the circulation of books from traveling libraries sent to new localities when the libraries are exchanged regularly, was brought out by Miss Minnie Leatherman, secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, at the annual meeting in Raleigh, May 11.

"The actual use that is being made of traveling libraries is most gratifying," she said. "For instance, one station reports 89 readers and a circulation of 209; another 34 readers and 206 circulation; a third station 39 readers and a circulation of 260. The first library sent to Brown Summit had a circulation of 122 and the second 326.

"Our records also show the increase in the number of readers. One station had only thirty-eight readers for the first library and 74 for the second; another had 37 for the first and 67 for the second.

"From Oct. 1 to May 1, a period of seven months, the debate library circulated in 71 counties and 175 places. One hundred and thirty-five libraries on sixty subjects were available. The number of pieces sent out was 6500. Of course, it is during the school year that this work is heaviest. During 1913-14, 2550 pieces were sent out. With slightly increased funds and additional help, we know that we can easily triple the circulation next year.

"Since Jan. 1, farmers' libraries have been sent to 12 counties. Of course, these books are technical and it is not expected that they will have as wide a circulation as the general libraries. The record circulation of a farmer's library, which contains only 12 volumes, was reported by a community which is an R. F. D. from Abbottsburg. Sixty-eight people, representing 12 families, read the books and each book was read on an average of 11 times.

"Summarizing the traveling library service, we find that the regular traveling libraries have gone into 35 counties; debate libraries into 71; since Oct. 1, special collections into 37 counties; and farmers' libraries in 12 counties."

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

PUBLICITY BY LIBRARY NEWSPAPERS

The following letter, accompanied by short lists of books, pamphlets, and magazine articles on electric railways and accident prevention, was sent out to the seven hundred employees of the Birmingham (Ala.) Railway, Light and Power Company in May. The lists were prepared and duplicated by the library, the letter prepared, duplicated, and sent out by the company.

OFFICE OF SUPT. RAILWAY DEPT.

May 13, 1915.

To the Employees of the Railway Dept.,
Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co.

At the suggestion of Mr. Carl H. Milam, Director of the Public Library, I am enclosing a list of technical books which they have in the Library. In addition to this list they have a number of works on "Safety First."

I am bringing this matter to your attention as the Public Library is strictly a municipal institution conducted for the uplift and benefit of every citizen. Its scope of usefulness is great and far reaching, and great benefit will accrue to you if you avail yourself of the service it renders. You can find there practical books on related subjects, books of general information, and books to be read for pleasure. The service is FREE to any one. Any book they have can be borrowed for a period of one or two weeks. All that is necessary is to fill out a card and the privilege is yours.

I trust this privilege will be a benefit to many of our men who desire to devote a part of their leisure time to the improvement of their intellect.

Yours truly,

J. T. Hurv, Supt. Railway Dept.

PUBLICITY BY LIBRARY NEWSPAPERS

In pursuance of the policy of library publicity methods locally, there has been distributed in East Nottingham, in England, a publication styled the *East Nottingham Herald*, issued under the auspices of the Nottingham Public Libraries. This is designed to "herald" the development of library facilities in the district—the opening of a new lending library in connection with the present building at Carlton Road. The publication is produced in the form of a newspaper, and gives varied information concerning the new library, with illustrations. This innovation as regards "library advertising" has been devised by Mr. Walter A. Briscoe.

CO-OPERATION FROM SCHOOLS

"Many of the small libraries in the state have reported additions to their equipment that have been made possible through the interest

of manual training classes in the high school," says the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. "The shelving for the new library at Spooner was secured in this way. At Ladysmith the superintendent of schools had the boys make racks for magazines and newspapers. Bulletin boards and sloping book cases have been made in several towns. It is probable that other libraries with limited funds wishing to have similar conveniences might likewise obtain them, if the matter were taken up with the instructor in manual training."

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS

A two weeks' campaign was recently conducted by the pupils of the Scott High School in Toledo, Ohio, its object being to raise funds for the purchase of additional books needed in the school library. High school souvenir post cards were sold at five cents each, and the total receipts amounted to \$1391.85. The campaign resolved itself into a contest between class rooms, approximately 1200 taking part, and prizes of fountain pens, donated by the Conklin Fountain Pen Co., were given to the pupil holding the best record for each class. To the sum realized from the sale of the post cards \$227 was added, the proceeds of a lecture given last fall, and it is estimated that nearly 1500 books will be added to the library.

Library Buildings

Location, Site, etc.

BRANCHES IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS

In its report on the work of the library in connection with schools the 1913-14 report of the Chicago Public Library has this to say about branches in school buildings:

"One of the library branches is located in a school building—Burr School. Preparations are under way for opening another branch in a school building—Sumner School. Branches in school buildings, as demonstrated by a year's experience in Montefiore School, are administered under many difficulties which are absent elsewhere. Because of adult disinclination to use them, and of juvenile indifference to anything which savors of school associations, it requires constant and energetic effort to maintain with any degree of success branch libraries so located. In buildings where social center activities are also carried on, many of the difficulties are lessened. In these, and in a number of other school buildings otherwise favorably situated, there exists an opportunity for creating a new type of branch library—serving to strengthen the educational work of

the school, and incidentally serving the general public. The hours could parallel the school hours. The librarian in charge should be especially equipped by education and experience to prove helpful to pupils and teachers. The book collection should be selected primarily with a view to its special use. The location should be on the ground floor, preferably adjacent to the street, and with a separate entrance. For reasons of economy the week-day hours might be as follows: opening, 10:30 a. m.; closing, 6 p. m. That portion of the collection intended for the general public could be supplemented by calls on the central collection either through the library's general automobile delivery or through the parcel post. The librarian in charge could encourage the intelligent use of the library by co-operating with the teachers in the matter of collateral reading, and by giving class instruction in the use of reference books. If it is at all possible to finance the scheme, it is recommended that in a number of school buildings selected with a view to experimentation, the plan be tried during the ensuing year."

Government and Service

Staff

QUALIFICATIONS OF LIBRARIANS

Under the title "Requests sent to one library school" in *Public Libraries* for March, Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, gives the results of an investigation into the written requests for recommendations of graduates during the years 1912-14, in her own school. This is a more detailed statement of the same investigation recorded on p. 191 of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for the same month.

Rules for Readers

Hours of Opening

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS

The trustees of the Newark Public Library propose, if objection is not made by citizens, to close the main library building at 6:30 p. m., during July and August, except Mondays and Fridays. This, according to John Cotton Dana, the librarian, would be in accordance with the early closing movement in the city. Mr. Dana, in a published statement, calls attention to the fact that July and August are the vacation periods for the world at large, and that members of the library staff can best be spared at this time of the year to take their own vacations. Fewer people use the library

at night during these two months, and for this reason he believes that it would be advantageous for all concerned during the two months to close earlier than nine o'clock.

It is also suggested that this change would make it possible to put competent assistants in branch libraries in the four all-the-year schools during July and August. These branches can serve not only 5000 children, but also the parents and all the other people living near the schools.

Administration

General. Executive

MULTIGRAPH

With the installation of the multigraph printing machinery in the Newberry Library in Chicago, active experimentation was at once begun with a view to ascertaining how it might be utilized or adapted in order to produce certain desired changes and economies in the technical processes, and, if possible, an increased output of finished work. "Chiefly owing to the intelligence, skill, and patience with which these experiments were carried out (often in the face of difficulties seemingly unsurmountable) by the heads of the Classification, Cataloging, and Bindery divisions," says the 1914 report, "a large measure of success has been attained. Amongst others, the following very positive results may be reported: (1) The amount of mechanical work done by high-grade assistants has been minimized. (2) A reduction has been made in the amount of expert revision hitherto required in the case of all duplicate or "added entry" cards. (3) Certain clerical operations have been so modified that a saving in time and labor equivalent to the full working hours of one assistant at \$8.40 per annum has been secured, and the service thus released is being applied in other directions where it has long been needed. (4) The physical form of the Classed Subject Catalog has been changed from "expansive indexer books" to standard-sized cards, filed in the usual card-cabinets. This change has enabled us to introduce the "unit card" system into our practice, and, as a direct consequence, an irritating but hitherto unavoidable element of duplication of work has been swept away. (5) In its new form there will be an average annual saving of over \$300 in the cost of physical equipment for the Classed Subject Catalog."

Classification

POPULARIZING THE CLASSIFICATION

Classification and the public. F. W. C. Pepper. *Lib. Asst.*, My., 1915. p. 69-74.

Controversy over the value of scientific classification is past, and in its place is criticism of existing schemes, but always from the point of view of the librarian. The standpoint of the public has been disregarded, and efforts to familiarize the public with the sequence of subjects have failed simply because it is not a popular sequence. To eliminate or modify this condition the classification may be simplified or more efficient guides provided, preferably the first.

The order of modern classification is more or less philosophical, and is incomprehensible to the general public. At present readers wander round the shelves until by luck or inquiry they find the subject they seek; afterwards remembrance of location is their leading guide. It is a simple matter to talk of "educating the readers," but readers do not want a lesson in classification when they come to the library. They want a book.

While a purely alphabetical arrangement of subjects is not desirable, much might be done in this direction. The order of the main classes in the Dewey system might easily be rearranged alphabetically, to the great advantage of the public understanding. Similarly the subdivision of main classes may be rearranged alphabetically, where the lack of relativity would not be an obvious disadvantage. In short, a compromise between an alphabetical and natural order is what is advocated.

If the suggestion for remodelling the classification is not acceptable, there is need for the creation of a new position, its duties being solely the guidance of readers. Such a person could act not merely as a guide to the shelves, but as a guide to reading, and such guidance would be most helpful, and would be fulfilling the aim of all library economy, which is to help the public, for which the library exists, to get the most possible out of its possession.

EDMANDS CLASSIFICATION

The classification scheme devised by John Edmands, in active charge of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia from 1856 to 1901 and librarian emeritus since that date, is touched upon briefly in some reminiscences which he contributed to *Public Libraries* for April (p. 176-177). The system was worked out by Mr. Edmands when he first took charge of the Mercantile Library and has been found practical and useful.

All the books are arranged in 22 classes, with such sub-classes as each may require. Main classes are designated by single capital letters, and sub-classes by the capital and a lower-case letter. Books in sub-classes are shelved in strict alphabetical order.

To facilitate the numbering of books in the sub-classes, a table was devised whereby all author-names could be represented with four digits (9999 numbers being used). This table is printed in triple columns on three pages about the size of a sheet of note paper. The names are divided into about 500 groups of varying size. For instance, under A are 20 groups with the numbers 1 to 400; B has 45 groups, 401-1300; while Z has only two groups, 9961-10000. Thus a completed book number would read Ac 2940.

The A group of numbers is as follows:

Aa	1— 20	Abe
Abf	21— 40	Acz
Ada	41— 60	Aer
Aes	61— 80	Aim
Ain	81— 100	Albe
Albf	101— 120	Alew
Alex	121— 140	Alk
All	141— 160	Als
Alt	161— 180	Aml
Amm	181— 200	Andra
Andre	201— 220	Anna
Annb	221— 240	Ao
Ap	241— 260	Arce
Arch	261— 280	Arir
Aria	281— 300	Arnol
Arnom	301— 320	Asd
Ase	321— 340	Athen
Atheo	341— 360	Auf
Aug	361— 380	Avel
Avem	381— 400	Az

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION, MODIFICATIONS OF, FOR SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS

The May number of *Library Books*, the monthly bulletin of the Los Angeles Public Library, is a special number containing some modifications of the Dewey decimal classification for material on sociology, economics, and government, as developed and compiled by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Blackall.

The library makes special effort to collect material on public affairs, the larger part of which is not in books but in pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles, typewritten reports, etc. The Dewey system is not sufficiently detailed and specific in this general field, and consequently the library has worked out certain expansions in an attempt to make this literature more easily available. The prefatory statement says of these expansions: "They are simply additions to the decimal classification and not a substitute for it. Few liberties have been taken with the decimal assignments, and these few have been made either to collect related material or to conform to practice which had previously been established. Every library inherits practices from its past work in classifying and cataloging, and these must be to a large degree continued, rather than making wholesale and expensive changes, no matter how desirable the changes may be.

"This library uses a double system of numbering the books within a class, the 1, 2, 3—

for general works on a subject, and the Cutter table book numbers for titles that are to be localized, or for other specific reasons. This allows annual reports on a topic to be classed under the same number as books of general discussion, whereas in many libraries a separate class number would have to be used.

"The Cutter numbers shelve the reports separately. .06 and .6 are quite consistently used for reports of societies or unofficial organizations, and .07 or .7 for laws or ordinances on the subject.

"In a library starting any specialized collection, a saving in class numbers could be made by substituting (1)—(9) for the decimal classification form distinctions .01—.09. This form could be added to a six-place as easily as to a three-place number, and is a convenient grouping device. A few useful and constantly recurring form divisions in this public affairs material would be:

- (2) for texts of laws and ordinances.
- (3) for directories, cyclopedias, handbooks, etc.
- (5) for periodicals.
- (6) for reports.
- (8) for any special collection.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION IN NORWAY

An article by Arne Arnesen, now head librarian of the Deichman Library in Christiania, entitled "The placing and numbering of books," has been published as a pamphlet by the Church Department of Norway. It contains a full explanation of the Dewey decimal system of classification, with an explanation of the Cutter author tables and instruction for the combined use of both. A detailed example of the classification of the books usual in most Scandinavian libraries under this system is given and a complete index follows. Dr. Arnesen answers all objections to the Dewey system by considering its weak points, but he is convinced that no better and more elastic as well as more easily handled system than the Dewey-Cutter combination of figures and letters has yet been invented. Norway's library problem is that of finding a system for its small libraries which are rapidly growing, it is true, but which will need some time yet to equal the size of the libraries in most European countries. Norwegian libraries have been classified in a very haphazard fashion quite inelastic and impossible for libraries of even a few thousand books. Dr. Arnesen's pamphlet (from a lecture given at a recent Conference) is being widely circulated.

The Dewey decimal classification has been adopted by the public libraries in Copenhagen;

by the People's Library in Fredericksborg (a suburb of Copenhagen), and by a number of public libraries in the provincial towns and rural districts. There was some opposition to the introduction of this system at first, but the leading libraries have been steadily in favor of it.

The Dewey-Cutter combination system is also mentioned, with a recommendation, in the new catalog of books suitable for public libraries issued by the Church Department (which includes schools and libraries) under the editorship of Dr. Karl Fischer. A short explanation of the system (with a reference note to Dr. Arnesen's pamphlet) and an example of its working, heads the list of books and the books themselves are classified in the catalog by the same system. The catalog itself gives a list of books recommended for purchase by public libraries with price. This is the official list from which the smaller libraries throughout Norway buy as many books as their yearly budget allows. The list itself has some points of interest to an American. With some smattering of modern sciences and many volumes of new Scandinavian fiction we find a number of translations of newer and older English and American books. The Scandinavian nations are great translators, and thanks to their lax copyright laws are much at home in our own literature. Some of the selections chosen by the Church Department seems surprising, considering the source of the recommendation. Old-timers like Cooper's "The prairie" and Victor Hugo's "Les misérables" are side by side with "Pollyanna" (Eleanor H. Porter) "Cynthia's adventures" (Cecily Sidgwick), "The call of the wild" and "White fang" (Jack London), and "The Spahi" (Robert Hichens), while Bret Harte and Annie Fellows Johnston, in close proximity to Milton's "Paradise lost" attest the catholicity of the Church Department.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION—EXPANSION OF 790-799

An emendation of the Dewey classification, 790-799. T. Warburton Wright and H. Hammer. *Lib. World*, F., 1915. p. 232-233.

An expansion of the heading 790, Amusements.

Reference Department

REFERENCE WORK

Co-ordination of reference work. C. H. Compton. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1915. p. 107-109.

Any librarian who helps her patrons to good reading wins their appreciation and gratitude, but through good reference work she can

win respect and recognition of her professional knowledge, and even a small library well selected will answer most of the questions put to it. A suggestive list of 15 reference books which could be bought for \$100 and which would give a well rounded collection, is printed.

An investigation of reports from some of the best American libraries show for every \$5 spent for books \$1 is spent for magazines and their binding. In smaller libraries a still larger proportion should be spent for magazines and their binding should be kept up. Even the smallest library should develop its collection of local material, and it will soon become a mine of useful information. A well selected stock of government documents will be valuable to the small library, but odd volumes of territorial and state documents might better be given to a larger library which in turn should be ready to lend its documents to the smaller library.

Reference work needs advertising. Most students do not realize the help they can get from a good reference collection, to say nothing of the general public. Many large reference libraries might well be known as mail order houses, for a large number of their questions come through the mail, and in the rural communities at least must continue so for years.

Binding and Repair

LETTERING BOOKS

Under the caption, "A new way to letter books" the Indiana Public Library Commission publishes the following in the *Library Occurrent*: Several of the library commissions and many of the libraries of the United States are using with a good deal of satisfaction and are recommending to their friends gummed letters and numbers for putting the classification and book numbers on the backs of books. The back of the book can be prepared in one of two ways. The sizing can be removed by ammonia in the same way as is done in preparation for labeling. The letters and figures can then be applied and a thin coat of white shellac or French varnish applied. If the whole cover is customarily shellacked, the shellacking will not be an added process. A special flat moistener can be purchased or one can be made by laying a piece of blotting paper on a plate containing barely enough water to moisten the blotting paper. By using a large needle or a steel eraser, one can moisten and apply these letters to the book. The other method is to apply a thin coating of French varnish or white shellac to that part of the back of the book to which the letters

are to be applied, and before this varnish is dry, to lay the letters on as by the previous method, except that it is not in this way necessary to moisten the letters.

Books lettered in this way have a very much neater appearance than labeled books and also than books lettered in ink unless the letterer is unusually skilled. Librarians who have tried this method report that the letters stick well, and will wear better than inked letters.

Shelf Department

FILING

The colored band method of filing pamphlets and books. *Bull. of Bibl., Ap., 1915. p. 155-156.*

A detailed description of the system used by the Newark (N. J.) Public Library. Books and pamphlets are located on the shelves by means of colored bands of paper (Dennison, 30c. per 1000), pasted across the backs at varying heights. Seven different colors are used, and a guide card, divided into 16 spaces, is used for each color. On these cards the colored bands are pasted and besides each strip is written the section of the alphabet represented by that particular band. This divides the alphabet into 112 parts, and it is easy to see at a glance when a pamphlet is out of place. The bands are also used for the arrangement of material by states and countries, in which case each band represents a place instead of a letter. For certain collections colored labels are similarly used in place of the bands, and the system has been applied to both cataloged and uncataloged material.

Libraries on Special Subjects

INSURANCE LIBRARIES

The Library of the Insurance Society of New York was reconstructed April 1, 1909. It now contains 7000 books and pamphlets on fire, life, accident, marine, casualty insurance, and workmen's compensation, besides files of state insurance laws, reports, and annual proceedings of many organizations identified with insurance business.

The Library of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York City consists of a collection of 8000 books and 5000 pamphlets and is divided into a general circulating and a special reference department. The former, made up of books intended largely for recreational purposes, is reserved exclusively for employees and tenants of the building. The technical books of the special reference department may be borrowed by readers interested in insurance and allied subjects.

Bibliographical Notes

The publication of a "Municipal encyclopedia" was announced by Clinton Rogers Woodruff at the Berkeley conference, in the course of his report on the need of a national center for municipal information. Mr. Woodruff is to edit the encyclopedia, which will be published by D. Appleton & Company under the supervision of the National Municipal League.

"The annual magazine subject-index" for 1914, edited by Frederick Winthrop Faxon, includes as part II "The dramatic index for 1914" and has as an appendix a list of the "Dramatic books and plays (in English)" published during the year, compiled by Henry Eastman Lower and George Heron Milne. Both the dramatic index and the list of books and plays are also published separately.

A biographical sketch of Luther S. Livingston, who was appointed librarian of the Widener collection at Harvard a short time before his death, is contributed by his successor, Mr. George Parker Winship, to the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, nos. 3-4, 1914. It is followed by a bibliography of Mr. Livingston's separate publications, and a review of Mr. Winship's history of the John Carter Brown Library in Providence.

The *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library for May is a "House and grounds number." Besides the usual quarterly list of accessions it contains special lists of house plans, interiors, and yards and gardens. The cover has two exterior views of inexpensive houses of the bungalow type, accompanied by floor plans, the cuts being furnished through the courtesy of the A. C. McClurg Company.

A biographical supplement to "The bibliographer's manual of Gloucestershire literature" by F. A. Hyett and Roland Austin, of the Gloucester Public Library, is to be printed by subscription, and will be a classified catalog of biographical and genealogical literature relating to men and women connected by birth, office, or many years' residence with the county of Gloucester or the city of Bristol, England, with descriptive and explanatory notes.

The New York State Library has published as one of its *Bulletins* a list of books in the library for the blind. It includes titles in American and English Braille, line letter, Moon type, and New York point, the majority of books belonging to the first and last classes. A price list of books in New York point

is also given, together with a short explanation of the system, which is the one used in the institutions for the blind within the state.

"Records of civilization" is the title of a series of volumes of sources and studies covering the entire history of western civilization which the Columbia University Press is planning to publish under the editorial supervision of Dr. James T. Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia. Each volume will be complete in its own field and will be the work of a scholar of recognized ability. The series as now announced contains seventeen volumes, and other volumes will be added from time to time.

The trustees of the British Museum have had printed, in a volume of 523 pages, a "List of catalogues of English book sales, 1676-1900, now in the British Museum." The collection contains some 8000 catalogs, many of them auctioneers' own copies carrying on interleaves the prices and purchasers' names. The compilation was begun by Harold Mattingly and continued by I. A. K. Burnett, and on their enlistment in August, 1914, it was completed and seen through the press by A. W. Pollard, the assistant keeper of printed books.

The first number of the quarterly *Technical Book Review Index*, prepared by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and published by the Index Office of Chicago, is now being distributed to libraries. It contains a list of technical and scientific books arranged alphabetically by authors, with references to reviews of these books from a collection of about four hundred scientific, technical, and trade periodicals. This first issue contains 16 pages, and it is expected that between two and three thousand titles will be listed in the year.

In its January number, the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects* began the publication of a "Current index of architectural journals," which is prepared monthly by Michel M. Konarski, assistant librarian of the Avery Library, Columbia University. Only English magazines were indexed at the outset, but other countries will be added later. A modification of the Dewey system, revised by Dr. N. Ricker and the Chicago Architects' Business Association, to suit the needs of architectural literature, is printed with the beginning of the index.

The A. L. A. Publishing Board has just brought out a pamphlet prepared by Florence Rising Curtis of the University of Illinois Library School on "The collection of social survey material." It is an outline of the ma-

terial which any library may gather and preserve for its community and which may be useful in lieu of a more extended survey. Most of the material will be in the form of clippings and manuscripts, with some city and organization reports, and its assembling and intelligent arrangement in one place will enable the "average taxpayer" to become easily familiar with conditions in his community which affect him directly and indirectly.

After some twenty years of experience with the open access system in English libraries, a handbook and guide to the system has been published by Grafton & Co. under the title "Open access libraries: their planning, equipment, and organisation." The book was planned and the introduction supplied by the late James Duff Brown, the first inventor and introducer of the new system. The various chapters have been written by Messrs. J. D. Stewart, H. T. Coutts, William McGill, and the Misses Olive E. Clarke and Alice Jones. An appendix dealing with various smaller matters of practice and arrangement, and including a short bibliography, adds still further to its value.

The University of Manchester has issued as one of its regular publications a catalog of the Christie collection of books and manuscripts, bequeathed to the University Library by the late Dr. Richard Copley Christie, at different times professor of history, political economy, and jurisprudence in Owens College, now a part of the university. Dr. Christie was the donor of the library building of Owens College, opened in 1898, and in 1901, shortly after his death, his own private library was installed in a special room in the library building. The collection numbers some 8000 volumes, the majority of them bearing on the Renaissance, and especially the classical Renaissance of Italy and France and the lives, labors, and works of certain scholars whose careers held special interest to Dr. Christie. The catalog, which fills 536 octavo pages, was compiled under the direction of Charles W. E. Leigh, librarian of the university.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

CATALOGING
Hitchler, Theresa. Cataloging for small libraries. rev. ed. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 316 p. (6 p. bibl.) \$1.25.

INSTRUCTION
Fay, Lucy E., and Eaton, Anne T. Instruction in the use of books and libraries: a textbook for normal schools and colleges. Boston Book Co 449 p. \$2.25 n. (Useful reference series. No. 12.)

OPEN ACCESS
Open access libraries: their planning, equipment and organisation. London: Grafton & Co. 227 p. 7s. 6d. n.

SHORT STORY INDEX
Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck. Index to short stories.

White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 374 p. \$6 n.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

CARNEGIE Library of Pittsburgh. Favorite books of well-known people when they were boys and girls. 12 p. (Repr. from *Mo. Bull.*, Apr., 1915.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BLIND
New York State Library. List of books in the library for the blind. Albany: Univ. of the State of N. Y. 116 p. (Bull. Bibliography 55.)

COMMERCIAL SECRETARIES
Cherington, F. T. List of readings for commercial secretaries. 2 p. bibl. (In *Proceedings of Central Assn. of Commercial Secretaries for 1913.*)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Bullock, Edna Dean, comp. Agricultural credit. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Handbook series.)

ALABAMA—EDUCATION

Bibliography of public school education in Alabama. (In Stephen B. Weeks' History of public school education in Alabama. p. 203-205. U. S. Bur. of Education. Bull., 1915, no. 12. Whole no. 637.)

ALFRED THE GREAT

Lees, Beatrice A. Alfred the Great, the truth-teller, maker of England, 848-899. Putnam. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

AMERICANA

One thousand books on America selected from my large stock of Americana. Florence, Italy: Otto Lange. 57 p. (Catalogue no. 36.)

ANATOMY

Braasch, William E., M.D. Pyelography (pyeloureterography); a study of the normal and pathologic anatomy of the renal pelvis and ureter. . . . Philadelphia: Saunders. 4 p. bibl. \$5 n.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Sarolea, Charles. The Anglo-German problem. Amer. ed. with new introduction. Putnam. 10 p. bibl. \$1 n.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Woll, Fritz Wilhelm. Productive feeding of farm animals. Lippincott. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Lippincott's farm manuals.)

BALLADS

Cohen, Helen Louise. The ballade. Lemcke & Buechner. 23 p. \$1.75 n.

BENNET, HENRY

Barbour, Violet. Henry Bennet, earl of Arlington, secretary of state to Charles II. Washington, D. C.: Amer. Hist. Assn. 23 p. bibl. \$1.50.

BIBLE

Crafts, Rev. Wilbur Fisk, comp. Bible in school plans of many lands; documents gathered and compiled by Council of Church Boards of Education. Washington, D. C.: Illustrated Bible Selections Commission, 1914. 3 p. bibl. 50 c.

BUSINESS

List of titles in the Philippine Library on business. (In *Bull. of the Philippine P. L.*, O., 1914. p. 25-30.)

CALIFORNIA

The "rush of '49"; books at Stockton Public Library on California. (In *Stockton P. L. Bull.*, Ja., 1915. p. 21-23.)

A. K. Smiley Public Library. Some nature books relating particularly to southern California. Redlands, Cal. 3 p.

CHEMISTRY

Detroit Public Library. Chemistry; selected list of books. 24 p.

CITRUS FRUITS

Coit, John Elliot. Citrus fruits; an account of the citrus fruit industry, with special reference to Cali-

- fornia requirements and practices and similar conditions. Macmillan. 42 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Rural science series.)
- CARMAN, BLISS**
Sherman, Frederic Fairchild, *comp.* A check list of the first editions of the works of Bliss Carman. New York: F. F. Sherman, 1790 Broadway. \$1.25 n.
- COKE**
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. By-product coking; references to books and magazine articles. 40 p. (Repr. from *Mo. Bull.*, My., 1915.)
- COMMISSION GOVERNMENT**
Ryan, Oswald. Municipal freedom; a study of the commission government; with an introduction by A. Lawrence Lowell. Doubleday, Page. 12 p. bibl. 60 c. n. (American books.)
- COUNTY GOVERNMENT**
Sawyer, Rollin A., Jr., *comp.* A list of works on county government, including county publications; references to material in the New York Public Library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, My., 1915. p. 433-479.)
- DRAINAGE**
Haswell, John R. Land drainage in Maryland. 2 p. bibl. (Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. Bull. no. 186. Oct., 1914.)
- DRAMA**
Lewisohn, Ludwig. The modern drama; an essay in interpretation. Huebsch. 28 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
Modern drama and opera; reading lists on the works of various authors. Vol. II. The Boston Book Co. 255 p. (Useful reference series. no. 13.)
- ENGINEERING**
Cyclopedia of engineering; a general reference work. . . . 7 v. Chicago: Amer. Technical Soc. bibl. \$19.80.
- ENGLISH LANGUAGE**
Wyld, Henry Cecil. A short history of English; with a bibliography of recent books on the subject, and lists of texts and editions. Dutton. 13 p. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- EUROPEAN WAR**
District of Columbia Public Library. Selected books on the European War. 10 p.
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, My., 1915. p. 471-475.)
- GARDENING**
New York Public Library. Flower gardens; a selected list of books. 11 p.
- GILES, WILLIAM BRANCH**
Anderson, Dice Robins. William Branch Giles: a study in the politics of Virginia and the nation from 1790 to 1830. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Pub. Co., 1914. 12 p. bibl. \$1.50.
- HOMES**
Los Angeles Public Library. Books and information for home builders. 16 p.
- INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM**
Van der Zee, Jacob. Direct legislation in Iowa. Iowa City: State Hist. Soc., 1914. 9 p. bibl. (Iowa applied history series. no. 4, v. 2.)
- INTERVENTION**
Hodges, Henry G. The doctrine of intervention. Princeton, N. J.: Banner Press. 9 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- JONSON, BEN**
Jonson, Ben. A tale of a tub; edited with introduction, notes and glossary by Florence May Snell. . . . Longmans. 9 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- LIBRARIES—HIGH SCHOOL**
Ward, Gilbert O. The high-school library. Preprint of "Manual of library economy," chapter VII. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 7 p. bibl.
- LIVINGSTON, LUTHER S.**
Bibliography of the separate publications of Luther S. Livingston. (In *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*. Vol. 8, nos. 3-4, 1914. p. 121-134.)
- MASEFIELD, JOHN**
Sherman, Clarence E., *comp.* John Masefield; a contribution toward a bibliography. (*Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1915. p. 158-160.)
- MEDICINE**
Cannon, Walter Bradford. Bodily changes in pain, hunger, fear, and rage. Appleton. bibl. \$2 n.
Catalogue of old and rare books on medicine and the allied sciences. London: Selden & Peddie. 24 p.
- MONROE DOCTRINE**
Phelps, Edith M., *comp.* Selected articles on the Monroe doctrine. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co. 15 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING**
Meyer, H. H. B., *comp.* List of references on municipal accounting. (In *Spec. Libs.*, May, 1915. p. 63-76.)
- MUNICIPAL BUDGETS**
Meyer, H. H. B., *comp.* List of references on the budgets of cities. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Mr., 1915. p. 49-56.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**
Coulter, Mabel. City manager and commission manager forms of municipal government (annotated list of material in the California State Library). (In *News Notes of Cal. Libs.*, Ja., 1915. p. 7-14.)
- NAPOLEON**
Becke, Capt. Archibald F. Napoleon and Waterloo; the emperor's campaign with the Armée du Nord, 1815. . . . 2 v. Dutton, 1914. 4 p. bibl. \$8 n.
- NAVY, AMERICAN**
Chadwick, Rear-Admiral French Ensor. The American navy. Doubleday, Page. 4 p. bibl. 60 c. n. (American books.)
- NEGRO**
Du Bois, William Edward Burghardt. The negro. Holt. 8 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)
Woodson, Carter Godwin. The education of the negro prior to 1861; a history of the education of the colored people of the United States from the beginning of slavery to the Civil War. Putnam. 36 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- NEWSPAPERS**
Newspapers and newspaper stories. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Ja.-Mr., 1915. p. 11-12.)
- OFFICERS, REMOVAL OF PUBLIC**
Patton, C. K. Removal of public officials in Iowa. Iowa City: State Hist. Soc. [no date]. 4 p. bibl. (Iowa applied history series. no. 7, v. 2.)
- PRIMARY SELECTIONS**
Debel, N. H. The direct primary in Nebraska. Lincoln, Neb.: Univ. of Neb., 1914. 4 p. bibl. (Nebraska history and political science series. Bull. no. 7.)
- PROHIBITION**
New publications on the drink question. (In *Yearbook of the United States Brewers' Assn.* for 1914. p. 233-247.)
- PUBLIC UTILITIES**
Morton, F. N., *comp.* Public utility references. (In *Spec. Libs.*, May, 1915. p. 84-86.)
- RECALL**
Phelps, Edith M., *comp.* Selected articles on the recall; including the recall of judges and judicial decisions. 2, ed. rev. and enl. White Plains, N. Y.: H. W. Wilson Co., 1913-15. 28 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- RELIGION**
Cheyne, Thomas Kelly, D.D. The reconciliation of races and religions. Macmillan. bibl. \$2.25 n.
- RURAL CREDIT**
Norman, James B. The principles of rural credits; as applied in Europe and as suggested for America; with an introduction by John Lee Coulter. Macmillan. 7 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Rural science series.)
- SCANDINAVIANS**
Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck, *comp.* Scandinavians in the United States. (In *Bull. of Bibl.*, Ap., 1915. p. 160-163.)
- SCIENCE**
Ottawa Public Library. Popular science; a list of books for young and old, with a few advanced textbooks. 16 p.

SOCIAL CENTERS

Edwards, G. H., Jr. The school as a social center. 22 p. bibl. (1913 reprint of Univ. of South Carolina *Bulletin* for Oct., 1913. Not revised to date.)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Social works and workers. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Jan.-Mar., 1915. p. 12-14.)

STREETS

Kimball, Theodora. Streets: their arrangement, lighting, and planning. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Mar., 1915. p. 42-48.)

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Faris, John Thomson, D.D., ed. The Sunday school at work; by Philip E. Howard and others. rev. ed. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1913-15. 6 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

TAX COMMISSIONS

Bibliography of reports on special commissions on taxation. (In Edwin R. A. Seligman, *Essays in taxation*. 4. ed. rev. and enl. Macmillan, 1913. p. 676-682. \$3 n.)

UNITED STATES

Haworth, Paul Leland. America in ferment. Bobbs-Merrill. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Problems of the nations.)

WAR

Goddard, Wm. D. War literature. Newport, R. I.: Naval War College. 19 typewritten pages.

A list with excellent annotations prepared by the librarian of the Naval War College at Newport for the union meeting of the Library Associations of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, June 17-19, 1915.

WATER SUPPLY

Swain, George Fillmore. Conservation of water by storage; addresses delivered in the Chester S. Lyman lecture series, 1914, before the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. 12 p. bibl. \$3 n.

Mumors and Blunders

A LITERARY JOB

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A LETTER FROM A READER

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Communications

ON ENCLOSING STAMPS

Editor *Library Journal*:

The writer has recently received letters from library schools having enclosed stamps to be used in reply. There may be justification for enclosing postage under some circumstances, but in this case it seemed to be regarding matters which might naturally be expected to be the subject of correspondence between libraries and library schools, so that the schools should not feel, it seems to me, under the necessity of enclosing return postage.

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Though it be a little risky, perhaps, I venture the suggestion that stamps can be sent more satisfactorily by using Gem paper clips or some other fastener, or they may even be sent loose in a small envelope enclosed. In either case, it is more satisfactory than sticking them by their own mucilage in the first place, as they are then of no value to either party unless they are torn from their moorings and have additional paste applied when used again.

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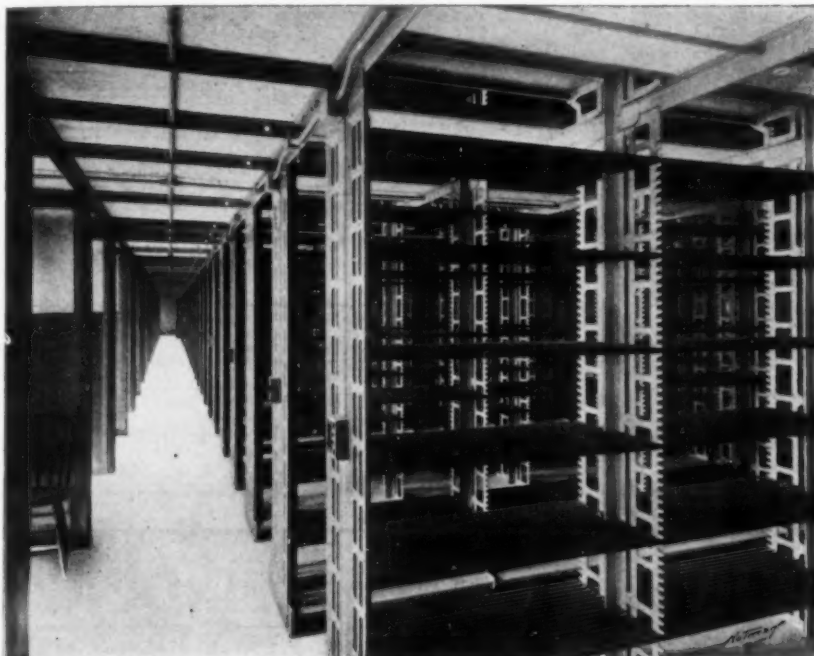
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July 22-31—Library conference, Madison, Wis.

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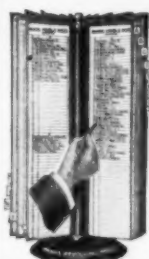
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Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Bull. Education in Vermont.

Chicago. Charities directory. 1906.

Indiana. State Charities Board. Development of public charities and correction in the state of Indiana. 1910.

International Labour Office Bull. Vol. 1, nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Michigan. State, Sec. of. 5th ann. rpt. on the registration of births and deaths, etc. 1871.

Negro year book. 1914-15.

New York Charities directory. 1883, 1900, 1907, 1910, 1911, 1914.

New York (city). Almshouse, Gov. of. 7th ann. rpt. 1855.

New York (city). Assn. for Improving Condition of the Poor. Ann. rpts. 11-15. 1854-1858. 50th and 51st (Semi-centennial).

New York (city). Central park, Comrs. of Ann. rpt. 5th, 1862; 13th, 1869.

New York (city). Charity Organization Soc. Rpts. and papers, nos. 1-5, 1882-1886. (Rpts.)

New York (city). Charity Organization Soc., Tenement house committee. Condensed report; Trinity's tenements, a report on the condition of all residence buildings owned and controlled by Trinity church, as found on inspections from June 24th to Oct. 12th, 1909.

New York (city). Educ., Board of. Directory of teachers in the public schools. 1910.

New York (city). Estimate and apportionment board. Depts. of health, charities, and Bellevue and Allied hospitals, Committee on inquiry into. Rpt. 1913.

New York (city). Health dept. Ann. rpt. of the Board of health. 1871-72.

New York (city). Institution for the blind. Rpts. nos. 32-43, 1867-1878.

New York (city). Public parks, Dept. of. Ann. rpt. of the Board of Commissioners. 2d, 1871-2; 3d, 1872-3. Also two letters to the President on recent changes, etc., in Central park.

New York (city). Tenement house dept. 1st rpt., v. 1, 1902-3.

New York (state). Factory inspector. 1st ann. rpt., 1886.

New York (state). Factory investigating commission. Women workers in factories in New York state. Notes on some trades in New York state employing a large proportion of women workers, by Violet Pike, 1912.

New York (state). Immigration commission. Notaries public and immigrants, by F. A. Kellor. 1908.

Peabody Education Fund. Proc. of the trustees.

Pennsylvania. Industrial Statistics Bureau. 38th annual rpt., 1910.

Pennsylvania. Public charities board. Rpt., no. 22, 1891.

St. Louis directory of charities and philanthropy. 1909.

United States. President's homes commission. Rpts. 1907-08.

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